

J. M.

HIGH & CO.

This is the last month of the no profit Clearance Sale, and we intend to clear out everything at some price in order to make room for Fall Stock.

Wash Goods.

5,000 yards genuine Zephyr Ginghams. They were 35c a yard, now 12½c.

3,000 yards French Figured Ponies, worth 25c, yours now at 10c.

A lot of Remnants of fine Ginghams, Batistes, etc., at 10c a yard, worth from 15c to 35c.

A lot of Remnants Gingham, Challies, Pine Apple Tissues and Batistes, worth from 7½c to 12½c a yard, to go at 3c.

Scotch Cambrics, lovely styles, only 12½c a yard.

Imported Batistes and figured Mulls, worth 35c, special now 12½c a yard.

French Organdies and figured dotted Swisses, were 45c to 65c a yard, are yours now at 29c.

One lot Irish Lawns, double fold, 36 inches wide, to go at 10c a yard.

Woolen Dress Goods.

We place on sale tomorrow 1,000 remnants and short ends, colored and black Dress Goods. They are in lengths of from 1½ to 9 yards, being the accumulation of a heavy spring trade. We will not begin a new season with them, so offer them at about one-third value. If you do not need them now it will pay you to buy and put aside until you do.

10 pieces navy blue and black Hopsacking, medium weight, a special leader with us at 59c.

50 pieces 40-inch all wool, mixed and plain Hopsackings, new and stylish for traveling or early fall suits, special at 50c a yard.

Silks.

Prices too insignificant to quote. We are literally giving them away.

Parasols.

Choice of any of our fancy Parasols that were \$4.50, \$5 and \$6.50 now for \$1.89.

200 26-inch Serge Umbrellas, Dresden handles, special \$1.19.

Hosiery.

One lot Ladies' fast black Hose, considered a great leader at 25c, with us tomorrow at 19c.

50 dozen Gents' fast black, tans, modes and slate Half Hose, worth 20c, special at 12½c a pair.

Linens.

One lot drummer's samples fine Towels, placed in lots of a half a dozen, sold by us tomorrow at 50c on the dollar.

\$1 Bleached Table Damask at 73c a yard.

10 pieces Bleached Table Damask worth 85c, special at 59c a yard.

150 dozen large size knotted fringe Damask Towels, worth 25c, special at 17½c each.

A lot of remnants Table Damask half price.

Furnishing Goods.

Our entire line of Negligee Shirts at New York cost.

50 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests at 10c each.

2,000 dozen Gents' 4-ply 1900 Linen Collars, all the new shapes, 8c each.

100 dozen Windsor Ties, new and choice patterns, 25c each.

Shoes.

Our Shoe Department just now is having quite a large patronage. Low prices and good Shoes does the work.

All Summer Shoes at factory cost.

Ladies' Tan Oxfords at \$2.35, worth \$2.

Ladies' Cloth Top, Patent Tip Button Boots \$1.50.

Ladies' Tan and Russia Leather Oxfords \$2.

Men's Calf Congress and Bals \$3.50, were \$5.

Men's Calf Congress and Bals \$2.50, worth \$4.

Children's Oxfords \$1.25, were \$2.25.

Infants' Shoes, big lot at 50c pair.

Ladies' Suits and Waists.

At 39c we will put on sale 50 doz ladies' shirt waists that are worth 75c each.

One lot ladies' French Percale and white Linen Lawn Shirt Waists. Prices from \$1.25 to \$2, all to be sold at 75c each.

At \$1 we will show three different styles of shirt waists. None in the lot worth less than \$2.50.

We have just received a lot of ladies' serge Eton Suits made in the very latest styles. Beautifully finished, full skirt and broad reverses. Price, \$8.95. They are really worth \$15.

40 ladies' ready made Silk Dresses in three colors that were marked \$20, will be sold tomorrow at \$9 per suit.

Millinery and Art Department.

Ribbon Sale.

Give away sale of Ribbons 4c yard.

Give away sale of Fruits and Flowers worth \$1 to \$1.50 for 19c.

Give away sale untrimmed Hats, all new shapes worth 75c to \$1, for 5c each.

Give away sale open work, large Leghorn Flats worth \$2, at 19c.

Give away sale fine double face Satin and fancy Ribbons worth \$1.25 yard, for 49c.

Closing out summer Millery 25c on the dollar.

Closing Sale.

\$2 Hammocks \$1.

New Zephyrs 5c.

Brainard & Armstrong Embroidery Silks 4½c.

New Germantown Wools.

Closing sale all Drapery Silks, many are worth \$2, must be sold this week 49c a yard.

Infants Dresses, Skirts, Wrappers, Bath Robes, Baskets, actual cost this week.

Muslin Underwear.

1 lot Ladies' Gowns, assorted styles, worth from \$1.25 to \$2 each, now 98c.

1 lot Ladies' Muslin Skirts, worth 75c, now 39c.

"High's Own" Corset a truly \$1 value, 50c a pair.

Carpets.

Stacks of new Carpets coming in every day and we are offering special inducements on all Moquette Axminster Brussels and Ingrains.

Don't fail to see our stock of new Carpets before placing your order, we will save you money.

200 English Velvet Rugs in Turkish effects, 3x6 feet, only \$2 each, real value \$5.

200 same styles and colorings, one size smaller, only \$1.50 each, worth \$4.

300 Fur Rugs all styles and colors. In fact anything you want in the line of Fur Rugs at half their value.

The largest line and the best selected stock of Labe Curtains to be found anywhere all the late styles and new effects to be had, all go at 60c on the dollar.

J. M. High & Co.

M. Rich & Bros.

Big Clearing Sale.

Goods Sacrificed in Every Department.

Preparing to receive Fall Stocks.

DRESS GOODS.

Everything in the Dress Goods line, either Cotton or Wool goods cut 50c on the Dollar.

SILKS.

Our sale of China and India Silks worth \$1 to \$1.50 per yard continued at 74c per yard.

BOYS' WAIST SALE.

Don't miss the opportunity of getting Mothers Friend Waists at 50c on the Dollar. Unlaundered Waists 46c. Laundered Waists 75c each. The best materials.

SALE OF TOWELS.

All our Linen Towels, worth \$4, \$4.50 and \$5 per dozen, sell this week at \$3 per dozen or 25c each.

FURNITURE.

Regardless of cost for next 30 days.

Parlor Suits

at \$25.00

China Closets

Solid Antique Oak \$13.50 worth \$20.

Chiffoniers.

Solid Oak worth \$30 at \$18.

Music Stands.

In Cherry or Oak worth \$22.50 at \$12.50.

Bedroom Suits.

6 pieces solid Oak with bevel edge mirror, \$17.50.

6 pieces Cheval style Antique Oak bevel edge mirror, \$20.

Sideboards.

In Oak worth \$20, at \$12.

Hat Racks.

\$10 Racks at \$6, \$20 Racks at \$12.50.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETS

Now in our warehouses for inspection. Don't think of furnishing your home without consulting us on price and style.

SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter Street.

ANY MAN

Who will show you how to economize is your friend. To buy these goods is

ECONOMY

Gents' fine calf, hand-sewed, \$5 Shoe at \$3.

Gents' calf, hand-sewed, \$3 Shoe at \$2.

Gents' genuine calf Shoe at \$1.50.

Gents' buff Shoes at \$1.25.

White, tan, blue and pearl Canvas Oxfords at \$1.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords and Slippers at Half Price

Tan, black and red Kid Oxfords at 50c.

Misses' Oxfords, spring heel, at 50c, 75c and \$1.

Misses and children's red button Shoes at cost.

H. A. SNELLING,

Cheapest Shoe House

... On Earth. ...

82 WHITEHALL ST.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES!

We offer the following Metal-Working and Wood-Working Machinery at very low prices.



1 new 16"x6" Bed (P. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 11"x5" Bed (P. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 10"x4" Bed (P. E. Reed) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 12"x6" Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 13"x5" Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
20 Power Drill Presses, assorted size, from 20" to 34" with hand feed and back geared and power feed.
A full line of (Barnes) Foot-Power, Wood-Working Machinery, such as Lathes, Scroll Saws, Mortising and Tennoning Machines, Formers, Circular, Hip and Cross-Cut Machines, Etc.
1 8" Hand Jointer (Herbert Baker's).
1 2 Spindle Wood-Working Shaper (Rowley and Hermance).
1 36" Band Saw, Iron Table.
1 36" Re-Saw, second hand.
A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Belting, Etc.
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Barnes).
1 4 H. P. Vertical Engine and 6 H. P. Boiler combined (Dutton's).
We have also a large stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Packing, Hose and general supplies, which we offer at low prices. Write for full description and we will quote best prices.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.,

47 and 49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

WE'RE "GETTING THERE"

THANKS TO THE PEOPLE,

Whose keen perceptions have recognized the exceptional value of our

Great Bargains

and whose words of praise have advertised them for us, we'll accomplish the task we undertook a week ago—that is to close out our Magnificent Stock of

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

preparatory to rebuilding our store. The price is the magic charm, you know, that attracts the purchaser as surely as the magnet attracts the needle. We have but a short time left in which to dispose of this mammoth stock, and we propose to make this a memorable week. But a few days more remain prior to the work of tearing down commences, and the goods must be moved before that time.

OUR REBUILDING SALE AND ENORMOUS CUT IN PRICES BRING THE PEOPLE.

Our Clothing, Hats and Furnishings are in all the styles that are in vogue—in all the fabrics that are fashionable—single and double breasted Sacks, Frocks and Cutaways made from the very choicest of imported and native weaves, elegant Silk Mixtures, Tweeds, Cheviots, Hair Lines, Serges, Homespuns, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Etc., and all trimmed with correct taste. Colors range from the sober, yet stylish black, to the most pronounced patterns that fashion will allow. The cutting and making of these Suits cost as much money as we now offer them for.

BETTER CATCH ON TOMORROW.

There is no use in our indulging in strong and forceful language. It is a sacrifice of our goods for the purpose of clearing out our mammoth stock before rebuilding.

EISEMAN BROS.

15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER. NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE CITY.

SPLINT COAL

Only \$3.50 Per Ton for Aug. Delivery.

STANDARD GOODS. FULL WEIGHT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED SPLINT COAL. A. H. BENNING, Wholesale and Retail Dealer. Telephone 356. Cor. Simpson St. and Georgia Pacific R. R.

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\$4.00 PER TON
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SCIPLE SONS, No. 8 Loyd St.
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AMERICAN LUMP
\$3.25 PER TON.
TRY IT.
PLANE & FIELD,
Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad
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COAL \$3.50 Per TON
... FOR ...
SPLINT
R. O. CAMPBELL,
Telephone 394. Atlanta, Ga.
COAL

W. I. ZACHRY

Makes a Liberal Proposition in Order to Start Another Cotton Factory.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIS LIFE HERE.

He Came Here in 1865 Without a Dollar in His Pocket—Now He Is Interested in Many Enterprises.

Mr. W. I. Zachry, who is one of the most substantial and best known business men in Atlanta, makes a liberal proposition to induce the establishment of another cotton factory in this city.

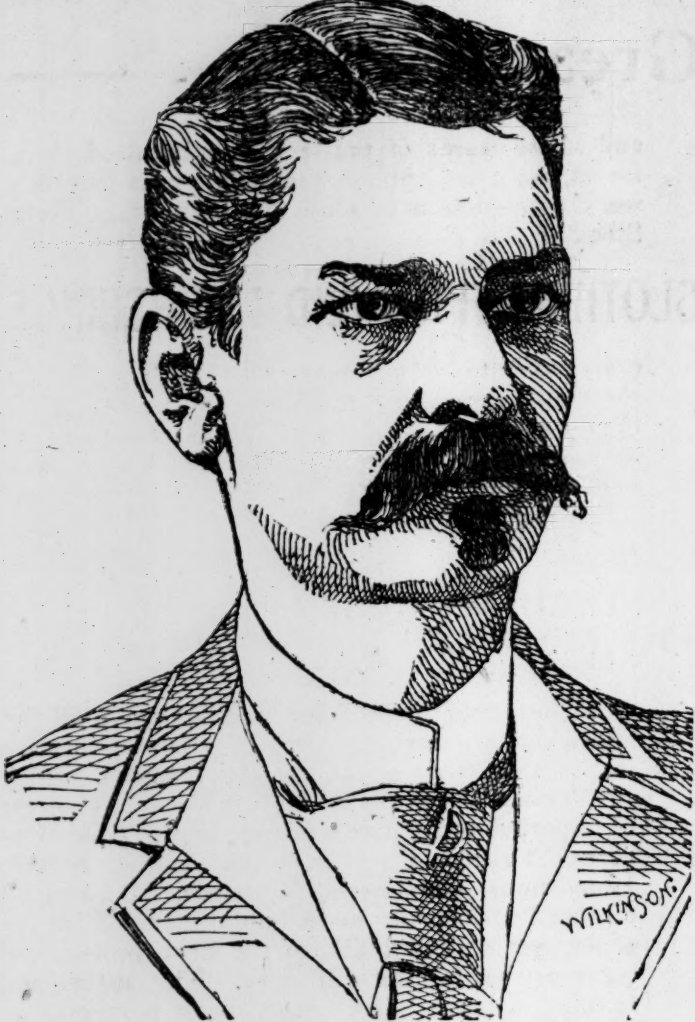
The sum and substance of this offer is that Mr. Zachry, who with another gentleman owns the building formerly occupied by the Brosius Sewing Machine Company, proposes to donate the building, and three

indomitable pluck. The travel on the line, which has two branches, one to East Lake and the other to Decatur, is immense. In fact, it has so far surpassed the expectations of the management that they did not at first purchase enough cars, but others have been ordered, however, and will reach here in a few days. This line goes through a section that has been without street railway service, so that it can be easily seen that the innovation was welcome. To this line Mr. Zachry devotes much of his time and thought, looking closely after its interests at all times.

An industry of which Mr. Zachry is the promoter and sole owner is the Utoy Harness Manufacturing Company, at Cascade, Fulton county, Georgia.

The harness factory employs twenty-five and thirty men in the busiest season, and now has twenty or more employees at work. The capacity of the factory is two dozen sets of harnesses per day. The Utoy company makes a specialty of making collars, and employs expert men for this purpose, as it also does in the other branches. The investment has evidently proved to be a paying one, for the factory is soon to be enlarged. Cascade is eight miles from the city.

Although Mr. Zachry is an Atlanta man,



W. I. ZACHRY.

acres of land about it, for stock in any strong company that will occupy it with a cotton factory.

The original cost of the building and the ground upon which it is placed was \$67,000, and Mr. Zachry cuts that value down to \$50,000 as the basis of valuation for the stock exchange, or offer, made by him. The Brosius factory is in splendid condition, and there would have to be only two changes in order to prepare it for a cotton factory. Mr. Zachry had an expert survey it, and the result was that it was learned that the building will accommodate 10,000 spindles. One of the changes referred to would be the putting on of the outside of the steps; this would be done to prevent a draft.

The factory is four stories in height and is just inside the city limits near West End. The facilities are numerous. It is alongside the Atlanta and Florida railroad and has ample grounds upon which other buildings could be erected. The boilers and engine are intact and the main shaftings are in place, all nearly as good as new. Water connections have been perfected, and when the new waterworks begin to send water throbbing along the mains, there need be no complaint on this score. All this, the grounds, the factory, with all its improvements, Mr. Zachry is willing to turn over to a company of reputable men—men capable of running a cotton factory to the best advantage—and in return to take stock in the company to the amount of the value of the building. A more generous proposition than this can hardly be conceived, and in less than ten days there should be a stock company formed right here in Atlanta, prepared to accept Mr. W. I. Zachry's liberal offer.

Something About Mr. W. I. Zachry.

Mr. Zachry was born in Clarke county, Georgia, forty-two years ago, and came to Atlanta in 1865. Like many other of Atlanta's prosperous business men, the first work that he turned his hand to was on a newspaper, The Atlanta True Georgian. He was connected with this paper for a year or more in the capacity of soliciting agent.

In 1867 he went to work in the flour mills of Bowie & Gholston, traveling for them. This flour mill was where the old soap factory now is. Mr. Zachry was a young man at this time, and he was as energetic as he was ambitious. It was while traveling for Bowie & Gholston that he met and won a charming young lady, Miss Marie Zachry, of Macon; the marriage occurred in 1873.

By hard work Mr. Zachry soon became a valuable man to his firm, and it was no surprise to his many friends that when Mr. Bowie retired the style of the firm became Gholston & Zachry. The business proved a profitable one, made so by the level head of young Zachry, who was virtually the head of the firm, despite the fact that he was junior partner. It was not long before Mr. Gholston retired from the business and the name of the firm was changed again; this time it became Zachry Bros. Mr. Zachry engaged in the flour business until 1880, when it proved to be unprofitable. This was on account of the variance in freights. The freights on five bushels of wheat, which amount to it requires to make a barrel of flour, was put up until it became, relatively speaking, as much as that on a barrel of flour. This of course cut down the miller's profit until the business did not pay.

Mr. Zachry is vice president of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company, and much of the success of that line is due to his

as far as his business interests are concerned, he is a resident of West End. He has been a councilman in that town for the past several years, and has served at the head of the most important committee. He was in favor of annexation and worked towards that end. It is needless to add that when West End becomes the seventh ward he will probably have the honor of serving as councilman from it, for he is a man of the people.

In matters of politics he is exceedingly reserved, but he is a man of sound judgment, one upon whom it will do to depend at all times.

Mr. Zachry is also a stockholder in the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company and the Fidelity bank, both of them strong institutions.

He has a pleasant home on Park street in West End, where he owns considerable property. He has a pleasant family of boys and girls, of whom he is proud, one and all.

The summer home of the family is at Cascade, and Mr. Zachry is preparing to build another residence on Gordon street.

FAN OF PEACOCK'S FEATHERS.

The Evil It Wrought for One Woman Until

Spells Was Broken.

From The Chicago Record.

"I am not superstitious," said an actress recently to a reporter for The New York Times, "but I don't believe that I shall ever care to have peacock's feathers in my possession again. A few weeks ago I saw a fan made of them in one of the shops here, and thinking it was just what I wanted, bought it. I gave a ten-dollar bill in payment, saying I would get the change in the way out; the fan was \$5.00, and when I went back to the counter the money had not yet returned.

"I was in a desperate hurry, for it was nearly rehearsal time, but, as it was Saturday and we were going out on a short eastern tour Sunday morning, I had to wait as long as possible. There had been an error and my \$5.00 had gone astray. Was finally told, but it would be forwarded to me, the girl said, and I rushed up to rehearsal just in time to hear a line.

"After the trouble with the money, being content with a little short of cash, in my purse, I sent home C. O. D. a small package, whose contents cost \$1. This \$1 I gave to my maid, and she was to tell her to pay for something that was coming for me. While I was at dinner the manager sent my two trunks to go to the station and the stupid maid assumed this to be the place for my \$1 and paid it over to the porter. It was the expressage for the trunks, so, when the package did come it took another \$1 to get it, and there was no way to get the first one back.

"Nothing happened on Sunday, except that my berth was over the wheels, and I left a package of late papers I had bought just in the New York waiting room, but on Monday, not feeling well, I bought a bottle of an expensive tonic, and had hardly got out of the drug store when it slipped from my hands and fell, breaking to bits. As the tonic was not for external use this outward application only sold my gown, and I had to go right back and pay over another \$2.50 for more of the medicine.

"We were to play three nights in the place, and I left some of my things around the dressing room after Monday night's performance.

"When I opened the door Tuesday evening a cloud of flying dust floated toward me. It was my powder puff, which had been chewed by mice, and I was sickening a half-grained shoe. A little search showed a big rat hole in one corner and it was sticking a half-grained shoe. A pair of a pair of red silk ones, made from a piece of a dress I wore in one act, the other was never other; the rats had disposed of that entirely, and of a pair of long, red gloves that went with the costume. Of course they had eaten all the things up around, and had even jumped up from the shelf and chewed a pair of red silk faces that I used to wear and that I had hung up on a nail; these were chewed as far as they could be reached.

"I had to go on that night without gloves and in a pair of old white kid boots that the property man hastily painted red as well as he could.

"The manager of the theater told me the place was overrun by rats; that a short time before he had shot a ferret up one night in one of the dressing rooms, and in the morning he could not be found anywhere, but that didn't console me for the loss of my expensive and not easily duplicated shoes.

"Wednesday morning in my room at the hotel I spilled a bottle of ink over the front of a new tea gown, and then I cried. One of the girls ran in, and in selling of my hat of misfortune I spoke of their doing from the purchase of the fan. 'What fan?' she asked, and I showed it to her.

"She instantly seized it and broke it over her knee, running to the window and throwing the pieces as far as she could. I learned then for the first time the superstition about peacock feathers, and though I can't believe in it, I had no more wear, beyond those of the average mortal, after I parted company with that fan. And I've never got back the \$4.00 change."

SARGE PLUNKETT

A Philosophical Discussion of Atmospheric Conditions.

THE "SIGNS" OF WAR IS IN THE LAND.

Reminiscences of the "Fifties," and the Similarity of Atmospheric Conditions Then as at the Present Time.

For The Constitution.

If signs had good in olden times I can't see why they should not now. I have been studying the weather and calculating atmospheric conditions upon the human disposition. And I have been watching the "signs" and refreshing my memory upon what the same conditions produced at other periods. Going back into the "fifties" and dealing with that period, because so many are yet living who remember the times, one will be struck in the similarity of that date with the present time. Old folks in the "fifties" were laughed at because they asserted that the "signs" pointed to war, just as I would be laughed at were I to assert that the "signs" of the present point to some great upheaval to war, if you please.

Take the date of 1850, and you who are old enough, remember the atmospheric conditions of that year and call to mind the unsettled state of the public pulse. The weather of 1850 caused the expression to grow common, "did you ever see such a like of it?" This "did you ever see such a like?" grew monotonous, but the conditions justified the remark. Great black clouds would gather in the northwest while the panting people would watch them with bated breath, anxious to be deluged by the floods they promised, but never a flood. Black and heavy, these clouds would pass over Georgia without so much as a "sprinkle" to cool the parching earth, but instead, a withering wind scorched the vegetation and filled the elements with swirling clouds of dust and sand. The "dry storms" of 1850 can well be remembered by many Georgians, and the terror they caused could not be exaggerated.

There was not enough corn made in the state for seed the next year, 1851. The year of 1850 was ushered in under the most excited condition of the public mind that had ever been witnessed. "Problems," too familiar for me to mention here, held the political caldron at red heat, while the distress of the times caused the strongest to tremble for the consequences. And the "dry storm" condition of the year, the great northwest was drawn upon for supplies to feed man and brute. Western corn had to be used for seed corn, and it is well to state that this was the first of using western corn in Georgia in any way, up to that date Georgia had been self-sustaining in abundance, and has never been entirely so since. On top of the corn failure of 1850 came the disappointment in the western corn as seed. This added terror to the existing depression, as the corn, which, by this time, had taken the name of "Lincoln corn," began to "tassel" at knee high.

Who can say but what the anxieties of 1850-60 had much to do with bringing on the war that followed? The atmosphere was out of joint, people's livers got out of fix, men got desperate and were ready for anything for a change. This "anything for a change" is liable to take a hold on people when the liver is sore up by depressing atmospheric conditions, and, together with the anxieties that these conditions create, stand a menace to everything that is, and gives the bold, bad man his opportunity to "get there." Revolution is bred out of the discontent, as well as the folks who have too great a load of anxiety about their financial or social standing, and the pressure must be relieved. When a damp gloomy east wind is blowing you can safely count on many disorders; therefore, an east wind is a "sign." When drought is burning up vegetation in 1853 is a "sign" that we are to be without corn as in 1850, and as the discontent and restless spirit of the masses in 1853 so closely resemble the days of 1860, unless a crossie gets on the track we may look out for the same schedule.

I have read in the newspapers of a great drought in the northwest. And I read of the fiery temper of the people there on the subject of finance. The late war conditions, as such as have existed prior to war, and the agitated people are affected as are people before they fire on the fort. Old Fort Sumter won't be in it this time, though there is a plenty of the "best wind" conditions blowing over the south to give the masses an air of don't-care-a-cent what comes. I am watching the "signs," and wouldn't it be something if the north wind had come in 1854? It would be conditions reversed, but so plain a "sign" of war, to my mind, that I would at once go to work hunting up a good dry cave in the river bottom—no war will ever slip up on me.

It is nothing to tread lightly, this agitated condition of the country, together with the signs. Many of us shut our eyes and refused to see in 1860. Some went so far as to swear that they would drink all the blood that was spilt. It is wisdom to watch the signs and try to counteract the atmospheric conditions. The government is powerless as the people can't tell what changes may come over people under oppression and depression. Men howled about "our rights in the territories" and the prospect of having goats in the moon as they did of ever getting out west. Agitation grows popular as it grows dangerous, and agitators are always to be found among the people as they are to listen. The story of "Jenkins's Ear" is familiar and is a good illustration of what agitation is and a good illustration of what agitation will do. Jenkins was oppressed, he was treated cruelly, and slowly, persisted, he told his story till he was avenged. It is the common talk these days to hear of the oppression of the people. In the first instance it may be imagination, or the sign, if it keeps on, it will soon be verified as a "sign" of a great upheaval—war and revolution. This talk of oppression should be frowned down if it is without foundation and corrected if there be foundation. While I believe in signs, I yet believe that they are in the nature of danger signals, and it is the part of people to try to get rid of them.

Recently the governor of a great state has pardoned the Haymarket anarchists

who were in prison. This pardon gives color to the idea that there has been terrible cruelty and oppression somewhere. If these anarchists are patriots of a just cause oppression cannot keep them down, but if they are bad folks they should never receive the pardon of a great state. I mention these anarchists for the reason that it suggests a very corrupt method of politics in the state of Illinois. If so high a personage as the governor of a great state will prostitute his office for votes, then this is a great big "sign" that the times are out of joint and that we are nearing a calamity. The same will apply if these men were convicted through prejudice and chicanery. Corruption in politics is a much louder complaint throughout this land than was the voice of Jenkins as he went from man to man showing his ear, and it must be corrected or the calamity comes upon us. The voice of the loud-mouthed adventurer is easy to distinguish from the earnest protests of "the people" against real grievances, and in all justice and in all wisdom their demands should receive at least the thoughtful attention of the thinking men of our government.

While I know, from my own observation, that the demands of mobs will not be catered to, for they are liable to hang a fellow today and build him a monument tomorrow, yet I doubt if a long continued appeal of the masses was ever far from the line of justice and right, and I doubt if their walls of wrong and oppression, continued for length, were ever without a good foundation in fact. But after long suffering, and with a patience that amounts to prostration, they are liable to break forth at last like a raging volcano, uncontrolled and uncontrollable.

The "signs" warn us; let us heed the warning and avert the calamity.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

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CONGRESSMEN'S HOMES.

Something About the Home Lives of Our Public Men.

THE FAMILY OF HON. CHARLES L. MOSES

The Hospitable Home Near Turin—A Young Wife and Her Boy Lover Carve Their Way to Success.

"Hello, who lives here?" "Marse Charley—Marse Charley Moses, sh."

As the old negro spoke he dropped his head and bowed. He was cutting up out in the grove, and with that simple faith and incomparable courtesy common to all the black-faced citizens of the south who have survived the slavery days of long ago, stepped forward, instinctively raising his hat and taking hold of the reins of the horse.

The old darky gently lead the lazy nag a little to one side and "cut" the buggy, this being the most cordial invitation known to the race for a stranger to "light and spend the day."

It was a tempting invitation, to be sure. There stood an old-time southern farmhouse, a little way up the hill, shaded by the dense umbrage of large white oaks and



HON. CHARLES L. MOSES.

cedars, with large white columns running up the front veranda, green blinds showing in of striking contrast with the white—everything in strict accordance with the southern architecture of the days gone by.

Far out, to one side, was an old-fashioned ginhouse as away-backed as the old family bay mare; a little to the right, the horse lot with the usual number of corncribs and stables, surrounded by apple trees all bending down to the ground with their ponderous weight of juicy red and yellow, and making one's mouth moisten with a thousand desires as the squishy squash of the elder mill sounds clear in his ears with the mere thought of the harvest soon to come.

Back down the other way, spreading as far as the eye could see, was a splendid grove, two white gravel roads winding their way through the verdant lawn beneath the giant white oaks and post oaks and cedars; down the green and shady slope an old gum spring where a group of little darkies had collected with buckets and large gourds playing truant, till their patient nannies screamed out with many threats for them to "come long home dis very instep;" far out beyond the shining fishpond in the valley upon the top of a neighboring hill an old churchyard surrounded by cedars, the family burying grounds for generations past, just far enough away to look lazy, reposeful, dreamy and inviting and adding much to the picturesque beauty of the place—not a flaw upon the picture, everything as lovely and entrancing at nature could have painted it.

"Marse Charley'll be heah terreckly, sh. He's gwine ter town on er little business, but I her 'im say he gwine back ter congress ter night, an' I low he be comin' home 'fo' you long, cuss he ain' pack 'is trunk yit. 'You joss' git out an' go in de big 'ouse. You see Marse Charley wouldn't have ter be gwine back ter congress 'fo' de crops laid by de lack er dis, but dey done called er extry session and he 'bleeged ter go—de Lawsee, 'you' cuss Marse Charley now, 'fo' I done got de words out er my moufe."

Sure enough, down one of the roads that led to the little town of Turin, which is about a mile away from the farm, on the Chattahoochee, Rome and Columbus railroad, came the congressman from the fourth in



MRS. CHARLES L. MOSES.

a little farm buggy, a little the worse for wear and tear true, but good enough for Charley Moses, or any other Georgia farmer, just the same.

It is all very well to see a Georgia congressman in the halls of the big building at Washington, and it is all very nice to see him on dress parade around at the stump-speakings where the people are shouting his praises, applauding his eloquence and laughing at his jokes—all these things set him forward as a public man, a thing known to all men, and yet nothing of himself known to any man.

Go to his home, see him as the simple individual, the private citizen, the husband, the father, the man, then you have the story of his life that bears the bloom and the color.

Behind the public life of the Georgia congressman, or the public life of any man, there is a story to be told of his home, his family, his neighbors, his friends, his business relations, and all that, never dreamed of by the reckless world of politics. I am telling now this story as it is learned of Congressman Charley Moses, of the fourth. It is not a story of the congressman himself. It is the story of his associations at home.

Being such a story, let us leave the congressman out of it entirely; leave him, if you please, out in his little old farm buggy in the grove driving in from the little town of Turin, and while he stops at the gate to take out his horse, let us go in and make ourselves at home under the comfortable shadow of his plantation residence.

There is a terrible rumble in the backyard. Dogs are barking and negro servants are raising Cain about something. Evidently there is a catastrophe of some kind out there that arouses the entire neighborhood. Bang, bang, go the stones against the plank fence, and now there is

a dying scream on the part of a chicken, and the realization dawns at last to remind one of the chase he has had for the big yellow-legged, half-grown rooster, when he was a boy and company came all of a sudden for dinner. It is simply a case of killing a chicken for dinner, for he is understood down here in this good land of Georgia.



Miss Coral.

Master Hugh.

gia, particularly in this good land of Georgia, where they kill chickens for a congressman's dinner pretty much in the same old style they always killed them for the average Methodist preacher or any other common, every-day, ordinary man.

But, before you have fairly driven the little old rhyme from your mind that comes with the thought of squealing chickens: "Kill a chicken for the meedle down town tonight."

De preacher's in de big 'ouse now," etc. before you have driven such memories fairly from your mind, little Charley Moses, fat and smiling, has brought you a large basket of fine peaches and several big tin pans to catch the pealings, and you are wading your way through the luscious fruit to the tune of about three minutes.

Uncle Sam, the old negro who met you at the gate, is out in the backyard bragging on the days gone by, and the watermelons they used to raise in those golden times, and you can hear him talking louder and louder to the younger generation of darkies that wait about the place, till finally he winds up his heated debate by saying aloud to his master's table, "An' yet, later, 'you' wonder what must have been the watermelons they used to grow in Uncle Sam's palmy days if these were so disgraceful."

All of these trifling things just as echoes in advance—echoes that sound promising in the extreme; echoes that whet up a wonderful appetite to a man sitting in the cozy parlor; echoes that must often sound in the ears of the congressman away off yonder in Washington at some high-priced hotel disturbing his peace of mind by day, making hideous his unsatisfied dreams at night. By the time these plantation echoes have died away upon your ears, the little bright-faced children of the congressman and his wifely make their appearance in the parlor, and the visit begins to take on its real pleasure.

Now, then, you are right in the circle of the congressman's house and home. Everything is life and light. The little fellows climb over your knees and ask many questions about this and about that, and get off many bright things like children will do—all children. They run through all the New York papers looking for pictures; they know many of the lead-

ing congressmen by sight of their pictures, calling their names as they turn over the pages of some paper given to sketching by caricature.



THE MOSES HOMESTEAD.

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The Moses Family. Congressman Moses is a rather young man to be the father of six children. He is just thirty-seven.

He married Miss Blanche Hall, the beautiful daughter of Dr. J. H. Hall, the eminent and well known pastor of the New Baptist church. Miss Hall married Mr. Moses when she was just sixteen years old. She was the prettiest girl in all the county, and certainly one of the most talented and accomplished. She was a very fortunate young woman, too, in those days to have so deserving a young school teacher as Charley Moses, of the Newnan High school, to pay court to her and win her love.

Professor Moses wasn't long out of college in those checkered days. He had just graduated down at old Emory college, along with Tom Watson and a lot of other bright young Georgians, who have worked themselves to the front since that time, and had taught school for a year or two. He was not a rich young man, which is clearly verified by the fact that he was teaching school, but he had a ready mind and a willing hand, and Miss Hall knew it.

They married and settled down in the little farm, to which, by frugal means, the husband has been able to add to from year to year, until he now has more than a thousand acres.

Of the six children, Coral, the pretty little eleven-year-old daughter, is the oldest. She is a beautiful child, very like her handsome mother, with all the genial nature of both father and mother. It is always sunshine when she is, a promising lad of nine, named for his grandfather Moses, who was the first democrat to represent Coweta county in the state legislature after the troublesome days of the war.

He is possessed with the family good looks and has the promise of any young boy. He is full of life, full of life, full of life.

Charles L., Jr., is full of life. He is one of the liveliest of all the children and has a barrel of fun in his little soul, all ready. He bounces around the house and



Master Charles L. Jr. Master Ansley.

runs wild out in the fields just as any country lad loves to do if he has the right kind of grit in him. Charles is five years old.

Hugh is only three years old. He is as bright as a shining new silver dollar. He is one of the favorites of the pets.

Little Blanche, the youngest of the children, is a sweet and fat-faced little baby of a girl. She is the child whose sickness kept the congressman home so long last year, causing some of his political opponents to say ugly things about his absence from the halls of congress. The little child has never recovered from the attack of the mumps, and is paralyzed slightly by the stroke. The doctors say she will be all

well of it as she grows a few years older, however, and the parents have taken hope that she will not be an invalid all her life.

A Walk Over the Farm.

The Moses farm has 1,000 acres in it. It is a long stretch of country in one of the finest sections of Coweta county.

According to the system of farming adopted by the Georgia congressman most of the land is rented out to tenants while he is in congress, but before he was in politics he ran twenty plows and worked all his land himself.

He divides the crops with the tenants at the harvest time.

One of his rules on the farm is to require the hands to raise enough grain and food crops to run the farm. He requires this for the reason that he doesn't care to be running the hands at the stores from year to year when they can make just as good home runs themselves.

He gets about 150 or 200 bales of cotton each season from the farm. He owns his own grist mill, grinds the corn for the neighborhood, just as he grinds the cotton for the neighborhood, has two large engines for these purposes, and runs a large saw-mill over in the pines beyond his house.

He does the threshing for the neighborhood, too, and in fact, is a kind of neighborhood manager.

He has his farm lands divided up in the following proportions: Three hundred acres for cotton, 300 acres for corn, 200 acres for pasture, and seven or eight acres for apples, peaches, plums and the like.

He runs no store on the farm, pays for everything as it comes, pays his hands regularly, never allows a tenant at the end of the year because he can't pay out, jogs along peacefully and happily, no matter how the world runs.

Far out across one of the large fields a dozen negroes were hauling grapes to the house from the six-acre vineyard on the hill.

The grapes are used in making wine and the Georgia congressman gives away to his



WHERE SECRETARY HERBERT WAS BORN.

neighbors each year jugs of the best kind of old domestic wine, made from the purest of grapes and kept for several years in his cellars.

He does this as a kind of hobby, or lazy habit, caring nothing for it himself, and his family being strictly opposed to wine-drinking. It is just something to engage his attention when the crops are laid by, and something for his friends when they come to see him.

The Old Herbert House.

Down the hill from the residence of Congressman Moses is an old house, a sort of cabin, built after the olden style, with large logs dovetailed at the end and thus piled on each other to form a compact building.

In this house once lived Colonel Tom



THE MOSES HOMESTEAD.

Herbert, the father of the present Secretary Herbert, of the United States Navy, from Alabama. He is a peculiar house for the birthplace of a cabinet officer, and the old ramshackle house, which would have been on the ground long ago had not Mr. Moses kept it patched together just for the sentiment about it, has a history that is thrilling.

Away back in the early days there was a great colony of South Carolinians to come to Coweta, and among them was Colonel Tom Herbert. He built this old house, and for a long time lived in it with his family. He went



TAKING THE CONGRESSMAN'S TRUNK TO THE STATION.

back to South Carolina afterwards and the place fell to the Moses family.

The Herberts and the Moseses were re-housed in a picturesque old cabin of a place.

To Congress on an Ox Cart.

They use ox carts a great deal in the lower section of Coweta county, and since Farmer Moses became a congressman he continues to live up to his raising, as they say in Georgia. He finds the ox cart to be to say with such an excellent ox as old Pete, who is full bred Jersey, to pull the cart.

Then he had packed his trunk and was ready to go to the train to take departure for congress, he went to the front veranda and called two negroes from the ginhouse, and handed them the trunk and the other to take his trunk to the depot.

A half hour later, I looked from the parlor window and saw the congressman's two by four trunk with "one tied about the neck" rattling off to the depot on that irrepressible ox cart, with old Pete between the poles and old Walt, a faithful negro of the place, driving the cart. It was something out of the usual run of things. A Georgia congressman sending his trunk to congress on an ox cart would make anybody laugh.

"So Is the Box."

Congressman Moses with becoming grace when complimented for the neatness and the successful management of his farm smiles at the taking hold of his pretty wife's "box" and declares "so is the one that bosses the place." Whatever there is of credit, she deserves it, whatever there is of criticism, blame me. I sometimes think I am only in it in the way on the farm, she knows so much better than I do how to manage it. Why, things are getting along much nicer since I went off to congress, so far as keeping things up nicely about the place is concerned, than when I was around here all the time.

Calling all the little children up to him and bouncing them high into the air, bestowing many fond speeches upon his young wife, and giving old Uncle Sam many a word of instruction about the harvest, the handsome congressman from the fourth leaped lightly into his old farm buggy and clucking to his nag was soon speeding around the gravel road beneath the tall white oaks to the depot.

He was off to congress.

REIMSEN CRAWFORD.

ON PARADE.

An Hour of Military Pomp at Fort McPherson.

VISITORS VIEWING THE EVOLUTIONS

The Lines Forming and the Mimic Battle Array Formed—How the Third Artillery Passes the Day.

HERE is one thing, at least, at an army post that is not hampered with formality and discipline.

An atmosphere of order seems to exude from the cold, severe fronts of the barracks at Fort McPherson, but its stiffening and straightening influence is not felt by the crowd at the sunset dress parade.

The crowd feels a supreme disregard for anything like discipline.

Some people in the crowd may know something about "salutes" and "arms," but their knowledge of them is in nowise similar to the soldiers.

Sunset brings a great transformation at the fort. Just as that hour is heralded in the west by banks of purple and gold clouds and the soft, peculiar hush of coming evening, the drowsy life of this peaceful rendezvous of warriors receives a vigorous injection of life and a brisk spectacle is presented.

An hour before the place had the appearance of a crossroads village. The straight gravelled drives were deserted and only here and there a straggling white-helmeted soldier could be seen strolling along the promenades.

The crowd spoiled the quiet picture. It always comes ahead of time, but as the soft grass of the parade grounds offers a cool and restful seat, the people do not regret having come too soon. They throw themselves on the grass with a careless air, that is in striking contrast to the stiffness and constraint of the military men.

The crowd swarms in and captures the fort before the soldiers are aware of it. The man on guard duty stares at the laughing, chattering life of humanity in a helpless sort of fashion, and seems to be mentally

calculating what sort of show his single gun would stand against this mixed army of invaders. In buggies, carriages, on horseback and bikes, and on the cars the people arrive from the city and seek out a nice vantage point from which to view the parade. The people in carriages remain in them; the boys on bikes lean their wheels against a lamp post and throw themselves on the grass; the army of people who ride on the cars, first fill up the line of seats and then stretch themselves on the green.

Then they wait for the spectacular. The lovers make love, older people talk sense, young men who haven't young ladies with them smoke cigarettes and casually point at places where great improvements could be made in the fort, a bicycle crank in short pants, a sweater and a gilt-lettered cap, makes a show of himself by riding around the parade grounds, a baby escapes from its nurse and makes a brave dash into the center of the grass square, and every young lady within hearing range is saying "that it is just too cute for anything."

A somber haze has settled, upon the scene. Night is slowly coming out of the west. There is a softness and a dreaminess over all that is well worth the nickel you paid to ride out. Gentle August zephyrs utilize the muttonchop whiskers of the big, fierce-looking major, who has just appeared in the glare of the glory of gold braid and glossy blue.

The flag is fluttering at its mast, and two soldiers hold two ropes that will let it down in a minute. In front of their quarters, just south of the parade grounds, five companies of soldiers have appeared as suddenly as the man in the play who was shot up from a cellar as Indiana, and are ranged in even, uniform lines. They are looking straight ahead with a fixity and intensity that is positively startling to people who are looking the same way, and the strange part of it, they do not seem to be making any particular effort to see anything. There are 300 men before you and you fancy that they have all been cast in the same mold and provided with a neatly brushed dress suit, a gun and a white helmet and stood up at even distances apart, just like you would stand up a cigar store Indian.

But they dispel that vagary in an instant and appears—a very lordly and vain looking band, each individual member of which is swathed in white linen up to his waist, and is gorgeously decorated with a thousand pretty trinkets. The band strikes a stirring air, and the drum major twirls a stick, and suddenly the face about and

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

Professor Lyman Hall Submits Some Puzzles.

Professor Lyman Hall sends in the following: Editor Constitution—I enclose a copy of the questions on Arithmetic given at West Point last June. How many Atlanta boys

two can submit correct solutions to the problems? All solutions must be confined to the Arithmetic and be accompanied by a pledge of individual work. Very respectfully, LYMAN HALL, Examination in arithmetic at West Point, June, 1893.

1. Simplify: $\frac{4}{5}$ plus $\frac{11}{12}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ minus $\frac{6}{7}$

2. A was 24 years old when B was born, when A will be twice A's present age, B will be 3 times his present age. What is B's present age?

3. A man walks from Upping to London in 2 days and back in 3 days. Each day he walks 1 mile less than the preceding day. What is the distance from London to Upping?

STATE SALES.

Liebman

ON LONG

Business is Piling Up at Van Win-

kle's Factory,

AND MEN MUST WORK ON LONG TIME.

An Evidence of Prosperity in Atlanta, Which Is Not Duplicated in Many Places at Present.

Atlanta seems to be the very center of prosperity. Of this fact there are more evidences than one—numbers of them.

As a single instance may be mentioned the fact that the Van Winckle Manufacturing Company is obliged to turn out early morning until 9 o'clock at night in order to keep up with the work on the books and the orders ahead.

All this, too, in spite of the following significant little paragraph in that well-known authority, Dun's Review:

"The Carnegie and some other iron works have almost ceased producing, and yet the demand brings no further stimulation, though prices in this line are also so low that makers prefer to stop than to take lower."

In view of the aforementioned extract, the statement that the Van Winckle factory has enough orders ahead to run them until November, running from daylight to with-in three hours of midnight, appears on the border of startling, and yet it is true, and the truth of it does not appear strange when the remarkable record of all businesses in the city is taken into consideration. The only bank failure recorded here was not the result of the ghost-like financial straggles that has hovered over the country elsewhere like the impending shadow of fate.

Big firms all over the country have succumbed, but the assignments here have not amounted to enough to affect a single business seriously.

Only yesterday morning news came of the failure of the National Bank of New York, and Philadelphia; here times appear to be as prosperous as ever, and in the individual case of the Van Winckle company it is absolutely so. The "shaking of confidence" in the east, north and west has not caused a tremor here, nor have the big slumps and tumbles in stocks caused a ripple in the home market.

Assaults Upon a Health
Are frequently committed by people who are suffering from violent purges. Nothing but ultimate injury can be reasonably expected from such attacks, and yet, upon the smallest occasion many unwise people use them repeatedly. If the bowels are costive, the most efficacious laxative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never constipates and gripes the intestines, while it thoroughly restores the normal healthy action of the liver, stomach and kidneys. Use it in rheumatism and malaria.

WITHOUT A WIFE.
Roeder Failed to Appear in Court with His Stepdughter.

It was with a sad look on his face that Cornetist Wiegand looked into the office of Ordinary Calhoun yesterday morning and saw that he had been summoned to court. He had been chosen for a stepdaughter, but he failed to appear with Mrs. Augusta Leopold Wiegand.

The story of Wiegand's love, as told by himself, fairly bristles with romance. When Wiegand married the stepdaughter of Roeder, the post-tailor, it was not with the consent of his wife's family. The girl was young, too young to be married, and he kidnapped her. The entire Roeder family then moved to Baltimore. Wiegand took a writ of habeas corpus. Roeder appeared, but failed to bring Mrs. Leopold Wiegand, declaring that she was too ill to travel. He went away with the promise that he would come back and with him the young girl. He failed to turn up with her, and yesterday was named as the day for the final disposition of the case. Once more Roeder failed to appear. An order has been taken for his arrest. It will be of no use, as Roeder is a deserter.

Wiegand may get a divorce, as he says that he is tired of waiting for his bride of a day to return to him.

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache like Wismen from Bromo-Seltzer take.

The Mount Airy Inn, Mount Airy, G.

This delightful resort is 1,700 feet above sea level; has all the modern improvements and is now the most beautiful in the mountains. Average temperature in winter 48 degrees; in summer, 70 degrees. This house has been thoroughly renovated, refitted and refurnished and is under the management of Mr. C. Gresham, proprietor of the celebrated hotel station on the Richmond and Danville railroad at Central, S. C., and Charleston, N. C. He will give Mount Airy Inn his personal attention and will spare no expense in making it the most comfortable family home in the mountains. Round trip tickets on sale at all principal points. Atlanta, Ga., July 18-19, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 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SOME QUER CASES HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERNERS

Which Have Found Their Way to the State Supreme Court.

LONG, COSTLY LITIGATION OVER TRIFLES

Some of the Absurd Cases Which Have Gotten to the Supreme Court for Settlement—Fighting Over Trifles.

Many novel cases come before the supreme court of the state for adjudication, in the course of its labors. There are controversies over paltry sums of money, but in which knotty points of law are to be decided, and on the other hand, numerous cases involving considerable property, but the principle of which has been decided time and time again. Not infrequently, however, the court is called upon to decide cases where neither vast interests nor legal subtleties figure to any great extent.

In Whitfield county several years ago a man named Ford, dammed up the branch flowing from the spring of Mrs. Lukens, whose property adjoined his, the effect of which was to turn the water back on the land of the said Mrs. Lukens, which injured her, as she claimed, to the amount of \$25. This case came up twice before the supreme court, and cost hundreds of dollars in lawyers' fees, besides the days spent in listening to the arguments. The following extract from the opinion delivered of Judge Bieckley, in his characteristic style, will apply almost equally well to many cases that come up to be passed upon. The chief justice said:

In the ordinary litigation this case is a totipot furnished with a grab of feathers ample enough for a turkey. Measured by the verdict, its tiny body has only the bulk of \$25, but it struts with a display of record expanded into eighty-three pages of manuscript. It seems to us that a more contracted plumage might serve for so small a bird, but perhaps we are mistaken. In every forensic season we have a considerable flock of such cases to be stripped and dissected for the cabinets of jurisprudence. We endeavor to pick our orations with poultry with judicial acuity and patience.

If the case of Lukens vs. Ford should be passed as a totipot in legal ontology, then that of Mrs. Catherine Mitcherson against one, Patrick Manning, in McIntosh county, must be designated as a canary bird, for it was over the ownership of a feathered troubadour of that variety that this litigation arose. One fine day, Mrs. Mitcherson discovered the door of her bird cage open and that her bird had taken flight. After a diligent search, made far and near, she found a canary in every respect identical in appearance with her own. In possession of the before mentioned Manning, which he refused to deliver up. This was the way that Mrs. Mitcherson came to sue out a possessory warrant against Pat to recover her sweet songster and to begin a suit that called forth the talent of the Savannah, as well as the McIntosh bar, and which was later on to be carried to the highest court of judicature in the state. Upon being asked how she knew the canary in Manning's possession was her bird, Mrs. Mitcherson testified that she had owned him for over two years, having purchased him from a sea captain, and that he was called "Stuart's Gin and Buchu." After a diligent search, made far and near, she found a canary in every respect identical in appearance with her own. In possession of the before mentioned Manning, which he refused to deliver up. This was the way that Mrs. Mitcherson came to sue out a possessory warrant against Pat to recover her sweet songster and to begin a suit that called forth the talent of the Savannah, as well as the McIntosh bar, and which was later on to be carried to the highest court of judicature in the state.

In Brunswick county the congregation of a certain church went off on an excursion and on their return, minus the ownership of one of their Bibles, of which they had been relieved during their absence. The zealous parson of this flock found out the whereabouts of this sacred book and, upon the refusal of the party having possession of it to deliver it up, began a suit which was carried to a triumphant finish in the supreme court. For the past six years the justices and superior courts of Baldwin county have been wrestling with a case in which three flocks of the value of \$10 each have given rise to a seemingly interminable tangle. A traveling salesman named Rosenberg, of Philadelphia, induced, by means of his persuasiveness, one Joseph, a Georgia merchant, to take the cloak on trial, but the latter did not find a ready sale for them in the south and returned them to the firm, from whom they came, shipping them, however, by mistake to a New York branch of the house. Philadelphia firm claim not to have received them, and hence the suit against Joseph. A short while ago the supreme court delivered its opinion in this long agitated controversy, which still remained unsettled, it having been remanded back to the superior court of Baldwin, on account of that court having erred in rendering final judgment, owing to certain issues of fact involved. The legal lights of Baldwin are now whether their knives on the soles of their shoes, and going ready to make the fur fly on those coats once more, and the end is not yet.

If litigation in Georgia, unlike salvation, is not free, yet there is no right without a remedy, and any case, however small can be carried to the supreme court and the lawyers and clients enjoy the luxury of a fight to the finish. In the town of Carrollton, not long since the sports of that vicinity were gathered one Sunday morning in Benson's livery stable, when one of them named Williams proposed a bowl of reggus. To this proposition a young fellow named Cook readily assented, remarking that he would chip in twenty-five cents towards the undertaking, whereupon Williams observed that Cook was a mere boy and that he (Williams) didn't drink with boys. This reply excited the ire of Cook, who said that his money was as good as anybody else's, and a dispute broke out between the two, which was ended by Cook knocking Williams down and the former being arraigned before the major's court of the town, and fined \$5 dollars. The payment of the five dollars does not appear to have gone very hard with him, but he felt himself aggrieved in being considered the aggressor, which led him to take the case by the town of Carrollton, which has been in turn upheld by the supreme court. Doubtless this individual, the seeker after his rights has come to feel the applicant for a law license in Baldwin's flush times, who being asked to define the distinction between law and equity replied that "law is according to the judge and equity, and equity is justice, and a man can get a right of law and mighty little justice."

Every now and then we are accustomed to read of some precinct where the natives are still voting for Andrew Jackson, but it is an unusual thing to hear of a locality where the inhabitants have been in ignorance for forty years of the county in which they lived, until a Moses in the shape of a tax collector came to lead them out of the wilderness. Such, however, has recently been the case in Worth county, and none of the citizens in that part of the state, or, indeed, elsewhere appear to have known that 1854, the legislature enacted a statute taking a certain lot of land in Worth county, on which the town of Acree now stands and joining it to Dougherty. If any one did know they must have long since forgotten it, for when the tax collector of Dougherty

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called upon Lee Dees, a citizen of Acree, recently to pay his assessments into the treasury of that county, he was surprised to learn that his vine and fig tree had not been for forty years past, as he supposed, in Worth; and that according to the supreme court, the failure to observe and conform to the boundary between the two counties, and a continuous acquiescence in an observance of the old boundary during that period, did not prevent recognition of the true boundary, or furnish ground for interference with the assessment for taxes.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever arisen in Georgia, and which strongly illustrates how conflicting evidence may be on certain definite points, was that of the Travelers Insurance Company against Sheppard, Thomas J. Sheppard, a resident of Liberty county, Florida, had his life insured in that company for the sum of \$5,000. In the month of January, 1885, Sheppard, with three friends, Felix Brown, Alex Turner and Redden Boykin, set out on a hunting expedition. They went in a bateau through the river swamps into the Appalachicola river, hunting on the way. At a certain point they left Brown to take care of some of the dogs and the remainder of the party took the boat about a mile or so and then Here Boykin and Turner got ashore to drive or hunt deer down the river. Sheppard, in the meanwhile, was to take charge of the boat and to meet them lower down. Turner and Boykin separated, "for leaving the boat but pursued nearly the same direction, Boykin being nearer to the river bank, generally within from fifty to a hundred feet from the shore, while on the other side of the river, as described, that the report of a gun was heard, coming from where the boat lay, and Boykin, who was near the spot, instantly looked in that direction. He was at the time, something like forty feet from the boat, there being some woods and brush between. As he looked up, according to testimony, he caught a glimpse of Sheppard falling into the water and distinctly heard the splash as he struck it. He quickly ran to the spot, where he found the boat drifting several yards from the shore, and he saw Sheppard in the bottom of it by the middle seat and near the stern his gun, a breech-loader, from which one shell had been discharged. Boykin called at once for Turner to come and the two poles and sounded for the body. The current near the bank was very swift and strong and the water deep, so the search proved successful. Boykin swore that he saw the best of his knowledge and belief Sheppard shot himself in attempting to walk ashore from the stern of the boat. It was on the basis of these facts that Mrs. Sheppard brought suit in the superior court of Bibb county to recover the amount of the policy for which her husband's life had been insured, claiming that he had met his death by accident. During the trial the company produced reliable witnesses who testified that during the month of January, 1885, the same month in which Sheppard was supposed to have been killed, a stranger calling himself Horton, the maiden name of Mrs. Sheppard, arrived at a place called Perdus Hill, in Alabama. This man they declared closely resembled Sheppard in every respect and it was claimed by the company that the identity was complete. Other witnesses swore that in May, 1885, they saw Sheppard on a steamboat on the Alabama river and he got off about three miles from Perdus Hill. Still other parties who had seen Horton, who they knew by that name only, when shown an authentic photograph of Sheppard declared that they were one and the same person. Specimens of the handwriting of the two men were produced, which were remarkable for their resemblance to each other. It was also shown that the two men were well known to each other, and that they were both of the same family. The case was then referred to a jury, who found in favor of the company, and the verdict was affirmed by the supreme court.

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J. WHITCO

The Hoosier Poet

Indi

HIS ERRATIC AN

Painting Signs a Show—A Po

On the Baltimore the other day I met from Washington. Said he: "There's a fellow at the cap at the hands of the who did the pro very full. There son was called up of. And not so they want as Though an Indian head of the nation be entirely out in pose there is as inch in Indiana other state in the our state citizens attention of the whose fame India stance, our litera "General Lew and thrilled the his watchless on veteran Edward Schoolmaster" an lar works of ficti "By the way" I have caught on a graphic Indiana a tie pirate, an all stole the story, m



ACTOR SIM M

Intellectual Inc into insensibil rapidly-revolving highly cultivated and is, I am to he fished from "This same ge ten a play in was woven an engine. A was accused of bel either in a jo spite against ruin his life critic, so soon of which he w promptly plea dent with a corruption. "Then we h comb Riley, Mr. Riley is of the poets in the field pen and the of his work, English, in about fifty grew up at where his fa is a lawyer curlicues in with every a in the last t populat not the affairs of and it was R reforms were plain countr in the fact town, Jim le given us the people Al ramblings a the babbling with the lo wood, field in the swee ers of Engu undying fai "On the b place for Woot all be— See yer sha say, And the st a-lasain Shu take o trees— And I part shine an On the ba from to "Long up down— Like a gl of a forea— And watch as she On the bar from to Watch the day— Be them— Snake feed right— And dew— bugs a Starts up below, And snail from a Er takes a "John And dash! Have yer Pocket fu try— Bank yer shade Like the nature in Well! I seen On the ba for us "The poetie th opinion th Reg, we for Jim nature in babbling breast's "No! rity Clean o Idies al Tired, je Any ad Tired o All you tob "Under surround

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ARP ON AFRICA.

He Has Been Reading a Work on the
Negro Problem,
AND SAYS THE TRUE SOLUTION
Is for the Black Man to Go to That Coun-
try, Whose Climate and Soil Would
Suit Him.

Bishop Turner lectured here last Sunday
night on "Africa." He has been there and
for a purpose. It is on his mind and in
his heart that his people in the south
must sooner or later go back to the land of
their fathers, and he went out to see what
kind of a land it was. His narrative sounds
like a Munchausen tale to those who have
not read Livingstone and Stanley. The
"dark continent" is looming up and is now
attracting the attention and the wonder of
the civilized world. Bishop Berkeley said:
"Westward the tide of empire takes its
way," and it did when he wrote, but now it
is rolling back to the east. Dr. Henry M.
Field, the gifted editor of The New York
Evangelist, is now in northern Africa, and
the weekly letters of his travels are full of
interest. All that beautiful region on the
coast of the Mediterranean is falling up with
the best class of French, German and Eng-
lish civilization. The historic and where
Carthage was and where Hannibal and
Hamilcar marshaled their mighty armies, is
now the peaceful, prosperous home of Prot-
estant Christians. After a thousand years
of sleep, northern Africa has been awak-
ened by a new birth and in the growing city
of Bori, that was the ancient Hippo, a
magnificent cathedral is being erected in
memory of St. Augustine, the last great
man of Africa.

Some years ago Dr. Field traveled over
that country and rode hundreds of miles on
camels and slept with the Arabs in the
desert, but now he rides in palace cars to
Jerusalem and rests in hotels along his
journey and all along the line are towns
and villages and cultivated farms, and all
this wonderful change is the fruit of Chris-
tian civilization. The inscription on the
statue of the good St. Augustine in the new
cathedral explains it all: "If I do not per-
ish I owe it to my mother." His father
was a pagan, but his mother was a Chris-
tian, and her constant prayers and plead-
ings and teachings made him the wonderful
man that he was—the most wonderful, per-
haps, who ever lived, considering his life-
work and the result of his labors.

But for the negro, the Congo region
seems to be designed by Providence
for a permanent home. It is described by
all the travelers as the most fertile basin
in the world—having 200,000,000 of square
miles as fertile as the valley of the Missis-
sippi and the hill country adjacent abound-
ing in copper, tin and iron mines. General
Sanford says it is destined to become the
granary of the world and Bishop Turner
decried the climate to be exactly suited to
his race.

Well, now it is becoming more and more
apparent that they must and will go some-
where. The conflict between them and us
is irrepressible. It is widening and deep-
ening as the years roll on. There is no
rest, no abiding place, no security for the
negro in the United States, neither north
nor south. It is time to discuss whose fault
it is. The duty of our thinking men, white
and black, is to look the facts straight in
the face and take some bold and decisive
action. There is a race trouble now in
North Carolina that has required the mil-
itary to suppress. The negroes who re-
cently were sent from Birmingham to the north-
west to take the places of the strikers were
not allowed to stay. From several towns
in Ohio and Indiana they have been ban-
ished. Even in Atlanta, the cosmopolitan,
conservative city of the south, complaint
is made in the newspapers that the negroes
monopolize the sidewalks and will not give
way, and are growing more and more in-
solent and aggressive. Everyday papers
publish new outrages and the usual lynchings
that follow them.

I have been re-reading "An Appeal to
Pharaoh" by Carlyle McKimley and am
more than ever profoundly impressed with
its truth, its argument, its philosophy. The
author is one of the most advanced
thinkers of the age and deals with the race
problem in such a fair, candid and consider-
ate way that the reader is obliged to fall
in love with him, and if not convinced, he
admits that he cannot answer it. The ne-
gro must go, somewhere, not in a hurry
at the point of the bayonet as did the
Cherokees, but he will go willingly and glad-
ly when the ways and the means are pro-
vided. It may take ten years, but it is
no very great matter so far as the cost is
concerned. During the ten years just pass-
ed, over 6,000,000 of pauper foreigners have
been brought here from Europe and it will
be nearly as easy to take 6,000,000 of ne-
groes away. Ten millions of dollars a
year will do it, and that is but a trifle
compared with the peace and prosperity of
the ports and the money be provided to
plant the families in Africa, say \$100 per
family, and they will flock to the seashore
at every port. They are troubled and so
are we. We used to think that it was slavery
that kept immigration away from the south,
but now we know that it is not. It was
the negro and he is still the negro and he
will continue to be the negro. It is the
negro that keeps up the alienation between
the north and the south, that makes
a wedge between the north and the south
and will perpetuate the estrangement as
long as he is here.

Now, if he was not here, does anybody
suppose that he would be allowed to come
here? If they were all in Africa and
wished to emigrate would they be per-
mitted to land at Castle Garden? Of course
not. Africa could not do what China can-
not. Races to be happy and prosperous
must be homogeneous.

Of course they will not all go. The old
and the decrepit will stay and be cared for.
There will be no forcible separation of fam-
ilies. Certainly no more than is now, for
they scatter far and wide in their present
condition, but it is safe to predict that the
majority will go wherever the means are
provided and the government is at the head
of the movement. The large planters in the
black belt will perhaps be the chief ob-
jectors, for they now fatten and grow rich
off the negro's labor, but they will soon
have white labor in their stead and in the
end it will prove profitable.

I sincerely wish that every thinking citi-
zen of the south would get Mr. McKimley's
little book and read it. It is by far the
best and most grateful statement of the
race problem that has yet been written.
It is not only instructive and entertaining,
but reads like an essay of Macaulay, and
the book will not be laid down until the
perusal is finished. General Fitzhugh Lee
said of it: "It is the best statement that I
have ever read upon the great subject of
the negro, with so much clearness and ability."
The work displays not only much historical
research, but great knowledge of the ques-
tion, and must draw the attention of all
thinkers to this great problem.

The Boston Traveler says: "It is an an-
dacious, ingenious volume and will repay
reading and provoke thought," and Henry
Stanley says: "The author is a seer of a
type rare nowadays and handles his subject
wisely."

The price of the book is 50 cents, and can
be had, I suppose, at the book stores or from
the publishers, Ford, Howard & Hubert,
New York.

I do not know Mr. McKimley nor have I

any interest in advertising his book, but I
sincerely believe that its perusal will do
more to direct public opinion in the right
channel than anything that has yet been
written upon the race question—the great-
est question now before the American peo-
ple. BILL AUB.

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WYOMING, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING,
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, UNIVERSITY OF
MONTANA, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, UNIVERSITY OF
IDAHO, UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING,
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, UNIVERSITY OF
NEVADA, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

The Last Call! Chas. W. James

KEELY CO.'S

Closing Sales
Will Last Only
Ten Days Longer.

To move out all Summer Stuffs by August 15th, preparatory to the reception of our Fall Goods is our only object now. So far as we are concerned we are not interested in price, cost or value. Come and take Summer Goods away.

How Is This?

A Five-Cent Sale!

To keep up the interest we will sell during this week an immense stock of Wash Goods at 5c a Yard. Room and space and goods and help are given up to this Five-Cent Sale to make it a go from the start. This is a fractional figure; a very small figure. But you will get twice the value. Including:

Ginghams, Dress Goods,
Prints, Scotch Lawns,
Outing Flannels,
And all of the Remnants of Wash Goods under ten yards.

Twelve-and-a-Half Once More.

This, the greatest Wash Sale in our history, will be closed by a sale of such Bargains as has not been heretofore attempted. Surprising and unexpected Bargains have been added—

Ginghams, Lawns, Percales,
Penangs, Batistes, Cheviots,
Madras Cloths, India Mulls.

Hosiery Bargains.

Ladies' Hermsdorf Dye.....12c
Ladies' fine Guage Balbriggan.....12c
Misses' regular Hermsdorf Dye.....15c
Ladies' fast black Drop Stitch.....25c
Misses' Tan and Russets, Forty-Centers.....25c
Ladies' Drop-Stitch, regular Lisle.....48c

Gents' Closing-Out Bargains.

250 Laundered Negligee Shirts, were \$1.25, now.....98c
12 doz. Laun. White and Colored Puff, were \$1.25.....75c
61 doz. Gents' Plain White, were 75c, now.....49c

French Wash Goods.

The Remainder of our French Organdies, were 49c, reduced to.....25c
21 pieces Embroidered Swisses, Floral Printings, were 69c, now.....35c

Let Us Hint Shoes.

This is the greatest Shoe Department in the state. Its output is immense; its fame is state-wide; its character for good values is well established.

All Summer Shoes Go, Too.

Being determined to clear our Summer Stock before the arrival of our Fall orders, we have put prices upon the remainder of our Summer Shoes which will close them out.

Two-Week Cut-Price Sale.

Men's Oxford Ties, were \$2, now.....\$1 50
Men's Calf and Dongola Oxfords, were \$3, now.....2 00
Men's hand-sewed Prince Albert, were \$3.50, now.....2 50
Men's fine Kangaroo Oxfords, were \$4.50, now.....3 00
Men's Alligator Slippers, were \$1.25, now.....75c
Everything in Men's low-cut goods at closing figures.

Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords.

All the low Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, reduced in this Cut Sale. They comprise every popular thing in both colors and black.

Ladies' Footwear Cheap.

Ladies' Opera Slippers.....50c a pair up
Ladies' Patent Tip Oxfords.....75c a pair up
Ladies' Bluchers.....\$1 25 a pair up
Ladies' Cloth Top Oxfords.....1 50 a pair up
Ladies' Genuine Tan Goat.....1 75 a pair up
Ladies' French Kid and Russian Calf.....2 00 a pair up

Misses' and Children's Spring-Heels.

Are a great specialty with us and are kept in all the popular shades.

Keely Company's Last Call Sale.

First On "Deck" With New Fall Goods

Dealing as we are in Dry Goods only, enables us to give better values, keep up our stocks, and offer the trading people new, fresh, stylish goods every day. Carefully note our prices.

Dress Goods.

2 cases of all-wool Hopsacking in all the new shades for early fall wear at 57 1/2c per yard, worth \$1. 15 pieces of imported Storm and Clavanne Serge at 50c a yard, worth 95c. 30 pieces highly illuminated Dress Fabrics at 50c a yd., worth 85c. 37 patterns imported Novelty Dress Goods at \$5 a pattern, worth double this price. 50,000 yards Dress Trimmings from 2 1/2c to \$10 a yard.

Silks.

Just received by Saturday's express, 17 pieces Black Satin at 75c a yard, worth \$1.25. 12 pieces Black and Colored Bengaline Silk at \$1 yard, worth \$1.50. 34 pieces India Silk, full 33 inches wide, at 55c a yard, worth \$1.25. 5 pieces Black Satin Duchesse at \$1.25 a yard, worth \$2.15.

Wash Dress Goods.

Consolidation of prices on 300 pieces India Mulls, Figured Dimities, Toile du Nord Gingham, black and white striped and plaid India Linens at 10c a yard; original prices from 15c to 35c a yard.

31 pieces imported Outing Cloth at 8 1/2c a yard, worth 25c. 1 case of full yard-wide bleached Domestic at 5c a yard, worth 9c.

50 pieces of Hill's extra heavy bleached Domestic, equal to Wamsutta, at 7 1/2c a yard, worth 12 1/2c; for Monday only.

Ladies' ready-made wears for immediate use.

30 dozen Ladies' ribbed Vests, 19c each, were 35c.

135 Chemisettes or Eton Sets at 50c per set, were \$1.50.

300 pairs of fine Kid Gloves, in lace or buttons, at 98c pair, worth \$1.75.

Full stock of correct styles and make of all the leading brands of Corsets at popular prices.

200 pairs of perfect fitting white and colored Corsets, Ada brand, at 50c each, would be considered by some houses a big bargain at \$1.

500 Ladies' Shirt Waists, light and dark colors, at 35c each, worth \$1.

39 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of Satteen, Percals, Lawns and Chambray, prices were 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, choice now for 75c.

New lot imported Velvet Bolero

Jackets at \$1.75, worth \$7.50.

343 fine tailor made Blazers at \$1.50 each, worth in season \$4.

New lot of Eton and Tourist

Suits at \$7.50, worth \$15.

375 Ladies' Muslin Underskirts at 50c, worth 85c.

173 Ladies' Muslin Gowns at 75c, worth \$1.50.

500 fine Parasols at 50c on the dollar.

150 pairs fine Bobinet Lace

Curtains at \$2.45 per pair, worth \$5.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

100 dozen Unlaundered Shirts, made of New York mills Domestic, 2100 Linen bosom, at 50c each, worth 90c.

145 dozen Ladies' Hose, 40 gauge, high spliced heels, guaranteed absolutely fast black, at 25c a pair, worth 40c.

Notions.

500 Fans to be given away on Monday.

350 Gauze, Satin and Lace Fans at 50c each, worth \$1.25.

Special drives in all Spring and Summer Goods from now on. Give us a call this week.

CHAS. W. JAMES.

DIAMONDS

LOOSE AND MOUNTED.

WATCHES

OF EVERY STYLE, VARIETY AND PRICE.

SOLID SILVER

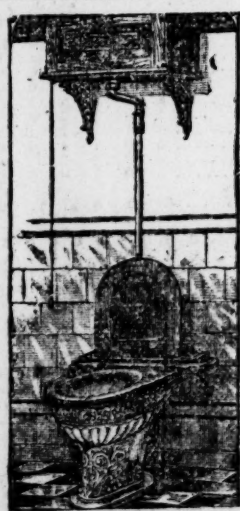
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rich Cut Glass

Of every design, and the prettiest SILVER NOVELTIES in the city.

MAIER & BERKELE

31 and 93 Whitehall Street.



PLUMBING

Gas Fitting

—AND—

STEAM HEATING

—ARE—

Our Specialties.

Estimates Furnished

We also manufacture all

kinds of

GALVANIZED IRON

Cornices, Finials and

Window Caps.

Get our prices before you buy.

WINGATE & MELL,

82 and 84 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.



FRANK M. POTTS.

HENRY POTTS.

POTTS & POTTS,

32 PEACHTREE STREET,

DEALERS IN

FINE WISKIES, WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

And sole agents ORIGINAL BUDWEISER BOTTLED BEER. Fine line of old Whiskies Wines and Brandies, bottled especially for family and medicinal use.

TELEPHONE NO.175.

IT ISN'T A MATTER OF HOW Much You Earn, But What You Save.

A very true old adage is:
"Any FOOL can earn
money, but it takes a
WISE MAN to save it!"

IT'S AS SIMPLE AS YOUR

ABC'S!

ALCOHOL—Pint, 40c; quart, 75c; gallon.....	\$2 50
ARMY—Lump, 5c; powdered.....	per lb 10
ARMONIA—Lavender.....	per pint, 50c and 75c
BRAX—Refined, 20c; powdered.....	per pound 25
RED SOAP—Mixed or plain.....	per pound 8
AY RUM.....	per pint, 50c and 75c
COPPERAS.....	per pound, 5c; six for 25c
REAM OF TARTAR—Absolutely pure.....	per pound 80
HALK—Finest prepared.....	per pound 10
DENTAL FLOSS—Plain and waxed.....	per spool, 10 and 15
ENTIFRICE—Jacobs' Saponaceous.....	per bot, 7c, dozen 75
ROPS—Batemans.....	per bot, 7c, dozen 75
MULSION—Scott's—OF COD LIVER OIL.....	66
AT DE QUININE—Finlands.....	small 40
XTACT—For the handkerchief—Leon Francoeur, Paris.....	1 and 2 ounce bottles, per ounce 25
LY PAPER (Spider Web) the best.....	per sheet 3c; 25 for 70
OLD PAIN—the best made.....	per bot, 37 and 59
CLIFF'S EARTH (Paris).....	per box 18
LYCERINE JELLY OF WHITE ROSES.....	per jar 25
OLD PAIN—the best made.....	per bottle, 40c and 75c
OSSAMER POWDER (Tetlow's).....	per box 18
HAIR VIGOR (Ayer's).....	per bot 65
ALL'S HAIR RENEWER.....	per bottle 87
OPHOPHOSPHITES, Fellows' Syrup of.....	per bottle 90
CE BAGS of all kinds—Surgical Department.....	each 50
INSTRUMENTS—Surgical; best make; all kinds; lowest prices.....	per bottle 75
JECTION, Black Crook; harmless; cures quick.....	per bottle 75
JACOBS' BED BUG KILLER.....	per bottle 25
JACOBS' OIL—the best liniment.....	per bottle 25
JACOBS' LAVENDER AMMONIA.....	per bottle, 10c and 25c
ING'S ROYAL GERMETEUR.....	per bottle 68
EXDALL'S SPRAIN CURE.....	per bottle 75
ING'S NEW DISCOVERY.....	per bottle, 35c and 75c
ACTOPEPTINE.....	per bottle 68
ERICH'S—Always fresh and active.....	per bottle 50
ONG'S SARSAPARILLA.....	per bottle 50
ARIANA WINE.....	per bottle 90
CALLISTER'S MOCKING BIRD FOOD.....	per can 35
ORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.....	per box 10
ERVINE, Mile's Restorative.....	per bottle 75
IPPLES.....	per dozen, 30c, 35c and 50
URSING BOTTLES; a good one complete for.....	19
OUR NATIVE HERBS.....	per box 68
RANGE BLOSSOM.....	per box 68
IL (Joe Jacobs)—The best for Rheumatism.....	large bottle 25
ERUNA.....	per bottle 75
IERCE'S Favorite Prescription.....	per bottle 69
IERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery.....	per bottle 69
UNINE Capsules 1 grain.....	per dozen 05
UNINE Capsules, 2 grains.....	per dozen 07
UNINE Capsules, 3 grains.....	per dozen 10
UNINE Capsules, 5 grains.....	per dozen 12
OBINAIRE'S MOSQUITO LOTION.....	per bottle 11
ADWAY'S PILLS.....	per box 15
OOT BEER—Hires.....	per bot 15
S. S.....	per bottle, 50 and 90
ALTS (Epsom).....	per pound 05
OAP—CUTLINA—(The New Complexion Beautifier).....	per cake 15
UTTI'S PILLS.....	per box 13c, 2 for 25
ETHEA (Moffett).....	per box 15 and 25
ELLOW'S SWANS DOWN.....	per box 13
SHOULD give us a call.	
CAN save Money by so doing.	
WILL find us here day or night.	
ACINE VIRUS, on Ivory Points. We sell them at 15c per point, 1 dozen \$1. Our last shipment arrived August 2d, and we will for the next two or three months receive semi-weekly shipments. See More Concerning them below.	
OULD you like to save an average of 30 per cent on all Drug Store goods? If so	
YOU SHOULD TRADE WITH US.	
PECT you'll come again if you try it once.	
X.....	1
ZONWEISS (For the Teeth).....	per tube, 10
ENOS (or London) PINKETTES AND POWDERS. Large stock bought from assignee of the American house. Low prices.	

It is nearly time for school to begin again, and the customary law regarding vaccination still being in force we have increased as usual our stock of virus. August 2d we received a consignment of 2,500 points from the celebrated Dr. H. M. Alexander farm of Marietta, Penn.—the same farm which furnishes the United States government. We are their agents for Georgia and consequently sell many thousand points yearly and fresh shipments at this season are arriving every four or five days. Every point guaranteed fresh and effective.

Jacobi's Pharmacy.
Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON IN MACON.

There Has Been a Great Deal of It Sold the Past Two Weeks.

TALK OF BONDS FOR NEW WATERWORKS

A Bill Allowing an Issue of Bonds May Be Introduced—O. Interest to Teachers—A Big Case.

Macon, Ga., August 5.—(Special).—There has been over \$65,000 worth of cotton sold within the past two weeks in Macon, and yet it is said there is no money here and none can be obtained from the banks considering the cramped financial condition of the entire country. A movement of \$65,000 of cotton in the past fourteen days in this city is a great thing, and ought to give the people encouragement, and to the future. It ought to assure them that there will be plenty of money to move the cotton crop. The above mentioned sale of cotton, however, applied to old cotton and not the new crop. The following sales of cotton have been made by the different warehouses of the city within the past two weeks:

Williamham, 600 bales; Estes, 200; Davis, 108; Price, 200; B. L. Jones, 75; Sparks, 175; total, 1,478 bales. These can be added 300 bales sold by a manufacturing company, making a grand total of 1,778 bales. Averaging this at \$37 per bale, a low estimate, it would amount to \$65,786.

There is less old cotton in the warehouses of Macon now than there has ever been in the history of the city at this time of the year. The total amount of old cotton on hand is 835 bales. There are in the different warehouses as follows: Williamham, 3 bales; English & Co., 77; Estes, 6; Davis, 250; Price, 350; B. L. Jones, 70; Sparks, 80; English & Co.'s compress has compressed 1,000 bales of cotton in the past two weeks. The Central railroad compress is hard at work today. The Crutchfield compress may also be in operation now.

A NEW BILL.

There is some talk of a new bill being introduced at the next session of the legislature allowing the city of Macon to issue bonds to build a system of waterworks. Some persons argue that the present twenty-year contract existing between the city of Macon and the Macon Gaslight and Water Company is illegal, as it is contrary to the law for the city to make a contract for a longer period than one year, and many seem opposed to paying the waterworks company \$550,000 for the plant, the price agreed on by the arbitrator in 1873.

OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS.

Colonel R. E. Park, of Macon, is one of the committee of the State School Association to select a permanent place for the teachers of Georgia to hold their annual convention. The other members of this committee are R. J. Guinn, of Atlanta; W. H. Woodall, of Columbus; J. S. Stewart, of Marietta; L. B. Brannan, of Brunswick; Colonel Park is in receipt of a letter from Colonel Daniel Purse, of Savannah, inviting the committee to visit Tybee and view its attractions with an eye to selecting a place for the teachers' annual meeting place. Colonel Purse is president of the Tybee Beach Company. The committee has recently returned from the island of St. Simons, both of which places offer tempting inducements for a permanent location. A resolution passed at the last state convention of the school association provided that the permanent place of meeting for the teachers be located somewhere on the coast. Hence, the choice will fall to either Cumberland, St. Simons or Tybee.

A BIG CASE.

Hon. W. D. Nottingham, special master in cases of the Central road, has found against the Central on claims of certain parties in Alabama for coal furnished by them to the Central. The coal was used by the Central when it was operated by the Richmond and Danville. The claims amount to over \$50,000. Mr. Marion Erwin, counsel for the Central, has today filed in the United States court at Macon a bill of exceptions to the findings of a special master Nottingham. A small part of the coal was used by the Central after it passed into the hands of the receiver. The Central does not except to the payment of the bulk of these, but does except to the payment of the bulk of the coal which was used by the Central when operated by the Richmond and Danville. The Central holds in its own possession that the master on the Richmond and Danville, and not against the Central because the Central was leased by the Richmond and Danville, and the coal bill should be paid by the Richmond and Danville.

DEATH OF A MAN.

Some time ago a party claiming to represent a St. Louis commission house visited Mr. Tom Warren, a well-known citizen of Houston county, and got Mr. Warren to sign to him at St. Louis five carloads of watermelons. Soon after the shipment, Mr. Warren received notification that the St. Louis party that the market was overstocked with Missouri melons and there was no sale whatever for Mr. Warren's five carloads of melons. Mr. Warren immediately loaded the train and went to St. Louis. He found that there was not a Missouri melon in St. Louis, and the story that there was a glut in the market was not true. Mr. Warren then took the man to whom he had shipped his five carloads of melons and made the man pay him \$75 per car or to jail for getting the melons. Mr. Warren got the money and returned to Georgia.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

Mr. W. F. Halley died today about 10 o'clock from the effects of injuries received last Thursday by being knocked down by a street car of the Macon and Indian Spring electric railway. It was thought that he would recover, but he died after a few hours of his death that he would recover. Mr. Halley was an old man and the shock to his nervous system was very great. He had been in the hospital for several days, and his condition was very serious. He was buried in the morning.

NEW NOTES.

Messrs. Harris and Mitchell, of Macon, operate a large mill at Cox's in Dodge county. They shut down the mill about ten days ago but have opened up again, as they have received several very large orders for lumber. One order for one million feet came from New York.

THE MANCHESTER MILL.

The Manchester mill has been running day and night about three years. The mill has now suspended work and operates in the day only.

IF THERE ARE ANY CHANGES IN THE BOOKS OF THE MACON PUBLIC SCHOOLS NEXT YEAR THEY WILL BE VERY SLIGHT.

There is a change at the Grisham High school, but it is not certain.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX GALLONS OF WHISKY WERE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE TODAY AT THE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States marshal, Mr. J. A. Peacock, of the Dublin Post, is in the city.

Professor Carl W. Steed, of Macon, has been obtained to fill the vacancy in the vice presidency of the Gordon Institute.

Barnesville, caused by the resignation of Mr. H. H. Stewart.

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SENSIBLE WORDS A PRISANE MONDAY

From Leading Colored Men on These Horrible Assaults.

A MEETING TO BE HELD IN MACON

To Condemn Them and the Lynchings That Follow—Resolutions Adopted at the Waycross Meeting.

Waycross, Ga., August 5.—(Special).—The better class of colored people held an important meeting at the First Methodist church, on Hazard's bill, for the purpose of deploring and denouncing outrages upon white women by negroes and the lynchings which usually follow.

The Rev. John Watts, colored, presiding elder of the district, upon reading some editorials in the leading newspapers concerning the subject, called the meeting and invited the whites and blacks to attend. Elder Watts was elected chairman and G. H. Bowen, secretary.

Elder Watts said in opening the meeting: "Our hearts are pained each day in account of the reports of outrages perpetrated on the fair sex of the white race by the unprincipled and low element of our own race. It is a stigma upon our race that is to be deplored. I believe that the race is at hand when a move should be made to suppress, if possible, these outrages, and if the outrages are stopped it follows that there will be an end to the lynchings and cremations of our race. We invite every man who has the sanctity of home at heart to aid us in finding a remedy for this great evil."

"I have never come before you upon such a momentous question. I have read of outrages and lynchings, and was never so overwhelmed with pain in my life as I was when I read certain editorials in leading newspapers in reference to outrages and lynchings. A remedy, which is the outcropping of this meeting, was suggested to my mind. The fact that there have occurred 300 outrages, the majority of them in the south, since January 1st, 1893, and I concluded to call a meeting for the purpose of speaking out against outrages and lynchings, and, if possible, to devise some means of suppressing them."

"The evil is growing worse every year. The better class of colored people are too slow to denounce outrages. We are much opposed to outrages as we are to lynchings, and we must find a remedy for both. If the white people see that we are trying to suppress outrages, we believe that they will suppress lynchings. Tonight is the time to start the ball rolling."

"The best remedy, in my opinion, is for the colored people to raise their voices against these outrages and to teach their children to be virtuous. This is a state and national question. It is serious and alarming. We must do something to show to the world that we do not favor outrages and lynchings. We must go out and spread the news of our condemnation of outrages until like a mighty wave, it sweeps over the fair land, and these crimes will cease."

Rev. Samuel, colored, said that public hangings were better than a dozen lynchings. He believed that a special law should be enacted for the speedy and just punishment of crimes before the law, whereby innocent men would not have to be hurried into eternity by mobs, because a trial followed by speedy punishment would tend to put a stop to the crime. He said that the colored people should train their children to be useful citizens, to respect themselves and live right. He believed that if the negro stopped the crime, the white people would stop the lynchings.

A number of other short talks were made by the leading colored men. A committee, composed of the following, was appointed to draw up resolutions: Dr. G. W. Washington, G. H. Bowen, Rev. D. W. Moore, S. M. Scarlett, Rev. Allen. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the people of Waycross, Ware county and state of Georgia, in public meeting assembled to consider a very serious question as the crime of rape, which is being so frequently committed, and is a disgraceful element of our race, and of the consequent lynchings and cremations upon the victims, and

Whereas, This state of things has become so prevalent, so horrible, and

Whereas, We believe that it is very expedient that some action be taken to suppress the crime, and to protect the victims, and to lawless mobs, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the people of this state be obtained by a united effort on the part of all leading and influential men of the race, and

Resolved, That there be held for this purpose a public and popular meeting in the city of Macon, Ga., early in October, this year, the date to be hereafter given through the press of the time, for the purpose of the object set forth in these resolutions.

A circular inviting the people to attend the meeting in Macon, Ga., will be sent to the leading colored people of the state at once.

GORDON INSTITUTE CHANGES.

New Teachers Who Will Be Found with Barnesville's Pet Institution.

Barnesville, Ga., August 5.—(Special).—Professor Gordon, president of the Gordon Institute, has secured Professor Carl W. Steed to fill the place of vice president of the Gordon Institute made vacant by the resignation of Professor D. J. Steed.

Professor Steed is an A. M. graduate of Mercer university and also of the University of Virginia. He has been in the city of Macon, Ga., for some time, and is a member of the local Masonic lodge. He is a native of Macon, Ga., and is a member of the local Masonic lodge. He is a native of Macon, Ga., and is a member of the local Masonic lodge.

When this teacher is secured, Gordon Institute will then have a college of music which will be the pride of the school and our city. The town has been working for five years to this effect.

E. T. V. & G. Night Express.

For Chattanooga leaves Atlanta 11:00 p. m., sleeper open at 9:00 p. m.

Death of Miss Perdue at Carrollton.

Carrollton, Ga., August 5.—(Special).—Miss Sallie Perdue, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Perdue, died this morning at 10 o'clock.

The deceased had been quite ill for some weeks, and had been in the hospital for some time. She was a native of Carrollton, Ga., and was a member of the Methodist church. She was a native of Carrollton, Ga., and was a member of the Methodist church.

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A PRISANE MONDAY

The Atlantas Will Come from Augusta Today,

AND WILL MEET THE CHATTANOOGAS

There Will Be a Meeting of the Southern League Friday—Mets Is Atlanta's Yet—Big Game Games.

The Atlantas will reach home this afternoon from Augusta, where they have just finished the last series with that club. The Atlantas will meet the Chattanooga team at Brisbane park.

The team is now in good condition and the chances are that Atlanta will force a game and make a fine showing in the race for the flag.

The friends of Frank Motz will be gratified to know that he will be at the initial bag and that he will put up the home good game he has been playing all season. The stories that Motz has left the Atlanta team, refusing to play longer, that he has been sold, are untrue.

Of the Southern League last, Motz will finish the season wearing an Atlanta uniform. And the indications are now brighter for the continuation of the league than they were a week ago.

The management of the club has had a deal with Combs, of the Cincinnati, by which Motz will go to that town if the Southern League does not continue, but if the league goes on, then the deal is off and Motz will remain with Atlanta. Motz himself does not want to leave the Atlanta team and declares that he will do anything in his power to keep the league alive. He says that he will play for Atlanta as long as he is asked to do so.

"I have never been treated better by any one than by the Atlanta management and by the people of the city. I have been paid well for my work and my pay has come to me regularly and without any strings to it. If the league is in any danger, Atlanta is not at all to blame. I have been paid well and appreciate what has been done for me, and am willing to make any sacrifice. I believe, too, in fact, I know, that every member of the club feels the same way and that all of them would be glad to have me go away just now. None of us have any fear about our pay here and even if we did—even if there was any reason to fear that we would not get our pay—we are all ready to stand by the club and to support the league living out the season, but from what I can gather I am sure that it will not be a twelve club league much longer. The members of the team have discussed the question in all its bearings and I know that all of them feel just like I do."

The Chattanooga are now playing good ball and the team will try hard to take two of the games from the Atlantas, but Murray and his men will try just as hard to pull in the three games. Manager Schmeiz is anxious to go home with Atlanta's scalp dangling at his belt and will put up his best work.

At the same time, the Atlantas for several weeks the people are anxious to see a game and Monday they will be given the chance to see one of the best of the season, so both managers promise.

Because of the club appreciating the love of the ladies, the Atlantas have decided to allow them all the privileges of the ground Monday. They will be admitted to the grounds and grand stand free, and everything will be done to make the evening a most pleasant one for them.

So let the ladies turn out in full force and give the team a big reception Monday afternoon. All of the boys play better with a big audience of ladies, and if enough of them turn out and accept the invitation from the directors the team will stand a better chance of winning.

At Brighton Beach.

First race—Five furlongs, Gloria Ann, Antler second, Blue Blood third. Time, 1:31 1/2.

Second race—Five furlongs, Josie Ann, Eliza Ann second, Clara third. Time, 1:04 1/2.

Third race—Five furlongs, Ruler, colt, won, Speedway second, Pink third. Time, 1:05 1/2.

Fourth race—Seven furlongs, Blitzen won, Lion Rott second, Clement third. Time, 1:31 1/2.

Fifth race—One mile, Dickerson won, Hiram second, Mordecai third. Time, 1:45 1/2.

Sixth race—Steeple chase over the short course, St. John won, Jigro second, the Puffin third. Hawassee also ran. Time, 3:10.

Hawassee threw his jockey, but afterwards finished.

First race—Seven furlongs, Major Joe won, Floodgate second, Miss Lily third. Time, 1:28 1/2.

Second race—Five and a quarter, Strathmore and Copyright, dead heat, Prince of Darkness third. Time, 1:40 1/2.

Third race—The burrion selling stake, Five furlongs, Little Mat won, Pirate King second, Tarbock third. Time, 1:32.

Fourth race—Six and a half furlongs, Tigris won, Nock second, Mary S third. Time, 1:21 1/2.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF.

The Head of the Cherokee Tribe Dies in North Carolina.

Canton, N. C., August 5.—(Special).—Chief Nimrod Smith, of the Cherokee Indian tribe of Swain, Graham and Cherokee counties, died yesterday at his home at Canton, N. C., near Bryson City.

Chief Smith was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and business ability, and was a progressive, far-seeing man who had looked after the interests of his people in a most able manner. He had many personal friends among the most prominent men in and out of the state, and was, perhaps, as widely known as any white man in the state without exception. He spared no pains to educate his children in the best manner, and mainly through his influence the Cherokee Training school was established at Yellow Hill, where the majority of the younger ones of his tribe are receiving the benefits of his efforts.

The funeral was conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, and took place at Bryson City at 10 o'clock.

On Their Way to Chicago.

Jackson, Miss., August 5.—(Special).—The beautiful special train from New Orleans, bearing Governor Foster and staff, and a number of ladies to the world's fair, with about 120 members of the Washington Light Artillery as an escort, reached Jackson at 4 o'clock p. m.

The governor's party was met by Governor Stone and the Mississippi state officers and after an enjoyable dinner and a pleasant stay of one hour in Jackson, the train pulled out for Chicago.

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THREE ON ONE.

A Trio of Brothers Beat a Fourth Probably Fatally.

A STRANGE AFFAIR NEAR ATHENS

Other News of the Classic City—The Waterworks Situation—Interest Taken in Horticulture.

Athens, Ga., August 4.—(Special).—There has just reached here of a very brutal and cowardly attack made by three brothers upon their half brother over in Madison county, about ten miles from Athens, which will probably prove fatal.

From the report, it seems that the three brothers, a white man living in the "State," was going along the road Thursday afternoon, when a buggy drove up and stopped. When it reached him, they got out and commenced talking to him. They were Ben, Mack and Seymour Salliers, his half brothers, and it was not long before they were quarreling considerably.

Then all three of them men jumped on the head of the white man and they beat him, and, jumping in their buggy, went away.

Shortly afterwards a passerby, a sailor, who was dying on the road, and, taking him in his buggy, carried him to his home, where medical attention was summoned and the wounded man properly cared for.

When the physician arrived, he at once saw that it was a desperate case. The man had been terribly beaten over the head, and on his left temple was a fracture of the skull. Whether or not knuckles or any other weapon had been used was not known.

Warrants for assault with intent to murder were at once sworn out for the three brothers, and put in possession of Ben, Mack and Seymour Salliers. Now, these three men have been for a short while in the county jail at Athens, and the bailiffs once came to Athens, when, securing the assistance of Bailiffs Porter and Bell, they went over and made the arrests. They were taken to the jail at 10 o'clock.

The three have little to say, except to deny their guilt. They were carried by a private car to Madison county and placed behind the bars at Danville.

Reported to Have Died.

A late report from Madison county says that Ben Salliers had died from the effects of his wounds, which, if true, would make the charge against his half brothers murder instead of assault with intent to murder.

The Waterworks Situation.

In spite of the New York litigation, various injunctions which have so constantly impeded the progress of the new waterworks, even the progress of the new waterworks, is now in readiness to be turned into the pipe of the new system. The stand pipe is not yet completed and so the engines will have to pump directly into the mains until it is put in place.

Mr. William McKinnon was appointed chief engineer. Mr. J. A. Peacock, of the firm of Peacock and Bailey, night man.

Blown from a Well.

Yesterday morning a negro well digger named Steve Hubbard, happened to dig a painful accident while blasting in a well on the lot of Mr. Calvin Farr, on East field.

The blast was prepared and the well lighted, but before the negro could get away it went off and the rocks were thrown all over him. He fell to the ground and his arm was once brought assistance.

His left arm was badly mangled and a ugly wound was found across his breast. He was given medical attention and his wounds are painful and severe.

Interest in Horticulture.

The Georgia State Horticultural Society, which adjourned its eighteenth annual convention here yesterday, has aroused great interest among the gardeners and farmers in and around Atlanta.

Mr. J. A. Peacock, who is a very experienced nurseryman, and who cultivates grapes very extensively, said this morning that he had received orders for people in the vicinity of Athens for up to 20,000 grape cuttings.

The farmers of the eighth district, a rule, are jubilant over the fine condition of crops and the splendid record for the improvement in the last two weeks has been very marked. If August is as good as the cotton has been, it has been a good year for the farmers of the eighth district.

Upland corn is considered safe and the crop will be larger than last year, although the corn is not yet in the field. Bottom corn is also all right, and if it escapes overcast, will yield a big crop.

The condition of the farmers of the eighth district is better than it has been in years and all of them who are unimpaired by old debts need have no fear of poverty in this section, for they will surely be able to do them another year or more.

Already the barbeques and the camp meetings are in the air. As the crops are being laid by and the well earned rest of the summer is being enjoyed, the farmers are brought forth to gladden the hearts of the toilers and make them forget the hard times and the panics of the banks and the cities.

There may be hard times in the north and west and good cause for pessimism, but the farmers of the eighth district are looking after the interests of their people in a most able manner. He had many personal friends among the most prominent men in and out of the state, and was, perhaps, as widely known as any white man in the state without exception. He spared no pains to educate his children in the best manner, and mainly through his influence the Cherokee Training school was established at Yellow Hill, where the majority of the younger ones of his tribe are receiving the benefits of his efforts.

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TWENTY PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 6, 1893.

Atlanta and West End.

The question of annexing West End to Atlanta will come before our city council tomorrow.

This is the situation: At Atlanta's invitation a large and thoroughly representative committee was appointed by the council of West End for a conference with a similar committee representing Atlanta. The two committees unanimously agreed upon certain conditions as a basis of annexation.

It is Atlanta's duty to deal with her neighbor in the broad, liberal and progressive spirit which has always characterized her policy in the past. This is no question for ward politics. It is to the interest of Atlanta and all growing cities to annex their suburbs, to avoid confusion and bring what is practically one community under the same system of laws, institutions and public improvements. Annexation will strengthen both Atlanta and West End. It will solidify their interests and unite them in all essentials that can better their condition.

We believe that our council will consider the matter in a spirit worthy of a great city, without suggesting any limitations that will in any respect hamper the effort to annex West End.

It should be recollected that West End has the constitutional and chartered right to do for itself more than it asks Atlanta to do. The town has the right to issue bonds to more than the amount our city is asked to assume and expend in the event of annexation. In fact, less is conceded now by the conference committee than Atlanta actually offered two years ago, when our council inaugurated a movement to bring about annexation, and unanimously recommended the passage of a bill giving more than is now offered to secure West End.

The terms now under discussion are eminently reasonable and moderate, and they call for much less than Atlanta was ready to grant two years ago.

In making such a compact, it is plain that one party cannot propose terms that would fall short of what the other party is able to secure for itself alone and single-handed. Let this be borne in mind, and we are satisfied that none of our councilmen will suggest a single condition that will be inconsistent with our past policy of liberality and public spirit.

Atlanta wants West End and is willing to make the interests of that suburb her own. We should make it to the interest of all the suburbs that encircle our city to come in and enjoy every privilege and advantage that our organized system enables us to offer. We should extend a standing invitation to the neighbors at our doors to join our municipal family, and we should make them feel that the union will be to their advantage as well as ours.

Carry Out the Democratic Policy.
 The New York World employs italics, the type of emphasis, to declare that "prompt action and speedy adjournment should be the motto of congress for the approaching session;" and in the course of a very short article our contemporary reiterates its advice three several times showing unmistakably that it is in a state of extreme agitation on the subject of adjournment.

It may be well for our metropolitan contemporary to remember at this time that congress represents the people, and that the people are sovereign. The people's representatives can be called together in extra session, but they cannot be prorogued. Only the power that is inherent in congress can demand or provide for its adjournment.

We agree with The World that congress should act promptly, but its action should cover all the demands and pledges of the democratic platform. It is more than likely that prompt action in this instance will not go hand in hand with early adjournment. Should congress confine its attention entirely to the financial question, which is not at all necessary, considering the facility with which business is handled by means of committees, it is not probable that an early adjournment could take place.

We do not know to what extent Colonel Charles H. Jones, of The New York World, has changed his opinions, but when he was managing The St. Louis Republic so brilliantly, he knew

very well that the naked repeal of the Sherman law was a very small part of the financial question. To repeal the Sherman law is one thing; to dispose of the problems that this repeal will give rise to is another and quite a different thing. Colonel Jones has been fighting the single gold standard with a good deal of ability, and he knows very well that the repeal of the Sherman law will put the country on a gold basis with a sudden flop that might result in a severe contraction of values than we have yet experienced. Colonel Jones, of St. Louis, was not in favor of this, and whatever Colonel Jones, of New York, may think, it would not be a happy or fortunate thing for the great majority of the people of this country.

Should congress repeal the Sherman law and adjourn the event would be the nature of a notice served on the people of the country that the pledge of bimetalism made in the democratic platform is to be repudiated. The people are already excited, restless, uneasy. They would take it for granted that all the pledges and demands of the platform are to be repudiated. The enemies of the party—the republicans in the north and the populists in the south—would take prompt advantage of the failure, and would use it as an argument to show that the democrats had deliberately repudiated the solemn pledges made to the people.

If Colonel Jones, of New York, will take Colonel Jones, of St. Louis, into his confidence, he will need nothing further to convince him that the objections to a speedy adjournment are insuperable. If there is no special or immediate calamity to follow the naked repeal of the Sherman law, the results will be barren so far as the people are concerned. The gold interests of the northeast may be afraid of congress, but the people have no fears. On the contrary they are anxious to realize as soon as possible the fruits of the promises of relief and reform made by the democratic party.

Congress will meet and proceed to redeem the pledges of the democratic platform. There is nothing to gain and everything to lose by "a speedy adjournment" that leaves the loose ends of reform and relief dangling in the air. The people are anxious and expectant, and it will not do to disappoint them.

Speaker Crisp.

It is in order to congratulate Georgia, the south and the country at large upon the action of the house democratic caucus in renominating Speaker Crisp. This insures his re-election tomorrow by a unanimous democratic vote.

Speaker Crisp has conclusively demonstrated his pre-eminent fitness for the high position to which he has been recalled. He is a sturdy democrat, tried and true in every sense of the phrase. Clear-headed, conservative and with a mind of judicial fairness, he has the courage of his convictions, and it is impossible to cause him to swerve from the principles, the platform and the traditions of his party. He stands with his people and the democracy, and he is the last man in the world to be lured out of his pathway in search of false gods.

With this distinguished Georgian in the speaker's chair, the best interests of the party and of the republic will be well served.

Not in Atlanta.

A late issue of Harper's Weekly, treating of postoffice scandals, says that the newly appointed postmaster at Terre Haute, Ind., virtually usurped the control of the postoffice before he was entitled to it, and denounces it as an unblushing outrage.

Pursuing the subject, The Weekly says that "substantially the same unblushing outrage was committed by newly appointed democratic postmasters at Kansas City, Plattsburg," at half a dozen other places, and "at Atlanta, Ga."

We judge from this that none of "the unblushing outrages" occurred. Since the death of Mr. Curtis, Harper's Weekly has become the organ of baseball, lawn tennis, the toboggan slide, and the general art of punching and scrapping, and it is not in a condition to discuss politics. A humorous paragraph has described it as "Old Sport," and the name ought to stick.

Atlanta has no democratic postmaster, although the democratic administration is nearly half a year old, and although the present republican postmaster has been in charge more than four years; consequently the "unblushing outrage" could not have occurred. General Lewis, the republican, still attends to his duties as postmaster, and everything appears to be serene in that neighborhood. If a democratic postmaster had committed the "unblushing outrage" of taking charge, somebody in Atlanta would have heard about it.

We conclude, therefore, that Old Sport is wrong, and that no "unblushing outrage" has been committed in any postoffice anywhere.

The Safeguard of the Republic.

When Governor Walte, Mr. Ingalls, Mrs. Lease and other agitators predict a social revolution they make the mistake of ignoring religion as one of the positive factors of our national life.

In France, for some years before the revolution, a circle of scholars, scientists and philosophers shaped a godless public opinion. They made infidelity fashionable, and a favorite saying in the reckless society of that period was: "After us, the deluge!"

We have no parallel conditions in this country. It is true that we have free thinkers, scientific infidels and learned critics who have unsettled the faith of thousands in the old Bible, but comparatively no impression has been made upon public opinion. The masses remain steadfast. In no section of the country is it possible for an avowed infidel to obtain any considerable following, nor can he rise to any high station in public life.

The God-defying sentiment that preceded the French revolution is confined to an insignificant few in our republic. The American people are fierce patri-

ans in politics, and they indulge in very sulphurous talk when things do not go to suit them, but the religious and moral influences under which they have lived from childhood make them, when the test comes, array themselves on the side of law and order, property rights and free institutions.

It is frequently said that our home owners constitute a standing army, ready to put down anarchy when it becomes necessary. There is a great deal of truth in this, but there are millions of citizens who are not home owners just as eager to defend organized society when their services are needed. These men grew up in Christian families, and they stand by the faith of their fathers. There can be no anarchy—no social revolution in a land where such people are overwhelmingly in the majority. The domestic enemies of the republic can make no headway against a nation with a Bible in nearly every house and a church at every cross roads.

We may have our seasons of misfortune, but in the main this is a land of abundant blessings, and its God-fearing people will never invite the evils that have so often drenched other countries in blood. The country is safe.

The Georgia Editors Speak.

The Constitution presents elsewhere a most interesting collection of letters from the editors of the various weekly newspapers of Georgia. The collection is as important as it is interesting. It represents the sentiment of the democratic voters of the state.

There are times and occasions when the views of the editor of a newspaper might not represent those of his readers on special subjects, but it is not possible that the views of a large majority of the weekly editors should vary materially from those of their readers in regard to matters that are the subject of daily discussion both public and private.

When, therefore, the editors of Georgia are practically unanimous in declaring that the democratic platform must be carried out; that the demand for tariff reform must be ratified; and that the pledge of bimetalism must be redeemed—when the representatives of public opinion unite in making these declarations, the supposition that they are giving merely their own views is inconceivable. They speak for the people of the state, and as Georgia leads southern opinion, it may be said that they speak for the whole south.

There have been claims made and intimations put forth that the democratic platform will have to be modified and some of its pledges thrust aside in order to make that document conform to the views of the administration. We have taken occasion to suggest that these claims and these intimations do the grossest injustice to the president and his intentions. We believe that the administration will, at the proper time, exert its influence in behalf of both tariff reform and bimetalism.

Ordinarily, such claims and intimations are unworthy of serious attention. But these come at a peculiar time and in a peculiar way. They come at a time when the voters are asked to listen to populist arguments. They strike harshly upon the ears of anxious and expectant democrats. They issue forth from democratic editors who profess to represent the democratic administration.

Under these circumstances, it is impossible for any earnest democrat to close his eyes to the importance of these utterances, or to the irreparable damage that will be done to the party in this section should the people once be convinced that it is the intention of those who represent the organization to interpret the platform and its pledges to suit their own personal views or convictions.

Viewed in the light of passing events the letters of the Georgia editors are of the nature of an assurance to the people—especially to those who have been warned by the populists that the democrats are insincere, and that it is not their purpose to insist on the campaign interpretations of their platform. The Georgia editors stand with the people and with The Constitution in demanding the redemption of the platform pledges as they were made at Chicago, and as they were interpreted to the voters of the country during the campaign.

The Gold Movement.

The gold that caused such an admirable display of consternation in certain eastern financial circles by going abroad a while ago, is coming this way again. As there has been no change in the law, there can have been no change in the conditions produced by the law. The conclusion to be drawn, therefore, is either that the law had nothing to do with the export movement, or that it is bringing the gold back. If the gold was driven out by the Sherman law, it could not return again until the conditions produced by the law were removed.

The truth is the movement of gold is controlled absolutely by the manipulations of the speculators who manage the arbitrage houses of New York, London and Paris. For the past several months these manipulators have found it profitable to export gold. They were aided in this by the influence which such a movement has on the minds of the traders and speculators. The manipulators exported gold and profited by the transaction. They glutted the foreign markets with it, and now they find it profitable to bring the metal back again.

We see in this outflow and inflow a beautiful example of what the goldbugs call "a sound and stable currency." The so-called "inflexible" standard is marketable today at one price and tomorrow at another price, but so far as the property and produce of the people are concerned, the value of gold is constantly increasing.

The outflow of gold was a boon to the Wall Street wreckers and they took

advantage of it to such an extent that the president of the stock exchange had to read them a public lecture—an unprecedented performance. The idea conveyed to the more limited minds was that gold was going out of its own motion—by reason of its own inherent power and vitality—and that nobody was getting anything in return. Its export was written about as if every dollar's worth sent out were a dead loss.

Moreover, the idea is that every effort must be directed toward getting it back, because when it returns we shall be that much wealthier. To study finance, everybody should read and reread the northeastern papers, which all try to tune their voices to the tin-pan utterances of the clique engaged in manipulating.

In spite of the fact that gold is coming back in great volume, we do not see that the people are any better off. Cotton continues to decline. There is no sale for pig iron. Wheat is still declining, and the value of property, as expressed in gold, is still going down.

It is impossible for the Shylocks and speculators to deceive the people any longer. It is impossible for them to control the people's congress that meets tomorrow.

We Stand Now Where We Stood Then.

We clip the following from our esteemed evening contemporary, The Journal, the proprietor of which, the honorable secretary of the interior, recently declared in an interview in Detroit that he personally wrote all of the campaign editorials appearing in the columns of his paper last year:

Where does The Constitution stand? If it has ever come out squarely in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act we have failed to observe it. . . . It frequently throws out suggestions that the Sherman act is not so bad after all. I have never fought it out and out, and demanded that it be wiped out the statute books as soon as congress can get at it.

That is what The Journal wants to see done, and for that The Journal contended ever since the democratic platform of 1892 was framed.

It would be a good deal better for our neighbors to get on to the platform with both feet than to spend its time rummaging through the old files of The Journal in the effort to make out a charge of inconsistency.

With this editorial extract as a cue, let us briefly refer—

1. To The Constitution's position on the Sherman law.

2. To the position of our esteemed contemporary.

As to our views, we have all along expressed the unequivocal, unyielding, unhesitating, unanswerable opinion that the Sherman law ought to be repealed, and that such repeal should not be delayed a moment longer than is absolutely necessary to wipe this iniquitous measure from the statute books. It should not require three weeks, or a month, or two months, to secure the repeal of this "cowardly makeshift." The work should be done immediately, and we hope to have the pleasure of announcing the passage of a repeal measure by both houses of congress before the month is out.

Our neighbor announced no longer than last year that the repeal of the Sherman law "would bring about a contraction of the currency that would be deplorable," and earnestly advocated the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, because he was in favor "of letting alone the present silver act," while Governor Hill had announced in favor of its repeal. Hence, Mr. Cleveland was "a better friend to silver by \$34,000,000 a year than Governor Hill."

As to The Constitution's attitude concerning the democratic platform we are for the redemption of every pledge—for the carrying out of every sentiment expressed. We do not pick out parts, but take it as a whole.

We stand, with the weekly press of Georgia, with both feet on the democratic platform, touching every plank of it and urging the democratic administration with all the earnestness in our power not to overlook a single pledge made by the people in that platform.

We favor the repeal of the Sherman law now, and we stand today just where we stood in January, 1892!

Debt and Its Dangers.

In the present financial depression who is the greatest sufferer? Undoubtedly it is the debtor. And the man who serenely weathers the storm is the citizen who is out of debt—even with the world—oppressed by no obligation, and weighted down by no mortgage.

This is true of communities and individuals. The great west feels the pressure of hard times more than any other section because the people have borrowed more money than they can repay when the pinch comes. Sioux City, for example, strained her credit and piled up a mountain of indebtedness. The depression has caused the complete collapse of the town, and it will be long years before the people recover from the disaster. Denver has to some extent shared a similar misfortune, and scores of other western towns running a credit schedule are now financially paralyzed.

We all know what debt does for the individual. It makes him a slave. Sometimes it drives the weak to such extremities of desperation or despair that they become suicides or embezzlers, or lose their nerve, and break down, physically and mentally. The debtor wears a collar and has a master. The law is a perpetual terror to him. Through wretched days and sleepless nights he broods over his troubles and wonders how long his family will have shelter and food. He curses the hard times, and begins to sympathize with the mad fools who talk of a social revolution that will put the bottom rail on top. If he pulls through, he comes out of the struggle spiritless, and with the loss of his will power and energy.

But this debtor has a neighbor who is hardly aware that we are passing through a period of depression. He has always lived within his income, and perhaps has something laid aside for a rainy day. He is able to get along although trade is dull and prices are down. At the very worst his progress has only

been checked—not permanently barred. Some of these happy and independent citizens who always make it a point to keep out of debt are to be found in every community. We have them here in Atlanta—men whose knowledge of panics and depressions comes to them through the newspapers, and never through actual personal experience.

The preachers point out the dangers of drink, and of other vicious excesses. Yet this one monster evil—debt—drags millions of victims downward, until they lie prostrate at the devil's mercy.

Some reader will suggest that, unless people utilize their credit, trade will stagnate, great enterprises will be held back, and the world's progress will be retarded. All this is true, but there are two kinds of debt. The wise, honest, public-spirited man is justified in using his credit when it will be able to pay what he owes. On the other hand, communities and individuals are laying out trouble for themselves when they strain their credit for something they can do without, depending upon some accidental stroke of good fortune to enable them to cancel their obligations.

The average American citizen can guard against hard times by keeping out of debt. If he chooses to run the risk of the opposite course the chances are that he will have a very hard road to travel, and his whole life will be under a cloud with hardly a gleam of sunlight to relieve the gloom. Debt is the devil's favorite snare.

The pork corner was hit in the short ribs.

The Wilkes News has reached its third number, and it is already one of the brightest papers in the state. The editorial page is especially good. Former Barrett, the editor, has thought to think and he thinks so. They are better for being sound democratic thoughts.

We devote a page to Georgia editors today. What they say is worth reading.

It is to be hoped that Colonel Charles H. Jones, of New York, will not refuse to recognize Colonel Charles H. Jones, of St. Louis, when he meets him on the street.

The inflow of gold doesn't seem to help cotton and wheat. But what do the manipulators care?

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

My Gifts.
 Give not to me life's splendors—they would be blind.

The eyes that now have light to see the way:
 Only a little sunlight for my day.

And for my night the shadows soft and kind;
 And for my peace the quiet of the mind.

And, perhaps, they are both pleasant and profitable to those who attend.

And for my pleasure—duty, love-defined,
 And give to me the love of her whose kiss is recompense for toil; whose smiles await my coming, brightening with expected bliss.

In some still spot where twilight lingerseth late;
 And yet one other blessing crowning this: In little footsteps patter—
 FRANK L. STANTON.

An "author's congress" must be a delightful affair. Some of the articles read at such gatherings are as low as "the good times coming," and not half as interesting. But there should, of course, be authors' congresses, and perhaps they are both pleasant and profitable to those who attend.

Mr. Samuel McIntire Peck, of Alabama, continues to brighten the editorial page of the Courier-Journal with his musical productions. His poems were never better than now, as they appear from time to time in that Kentucky setting.

The Washington Gazette and The Wilkes News are having a lively controversy on silver—which argues flush times in that section.

Editor Hobby, of The Sylva Telephone, is sustaining his reputation as the prose poet of the Georgia press.

A Georgia philosopher says that the reason there is such a scarcity of hay in this country is because folks have to make it while the sun shines.

Getting Ready for It.

They are tuning their lyres for autumn—the poets with rhymes replete, And they hear the cane at the grinding, and the pulchre is dripping sweet!

And they're linting of woods emblazoned with banners of gold and green, And the smoky homes where the maidens in dimples and dough are seen!

And they'll sing of the candy-pullings, where the heart of the young man speaks And glows like the rose that glistens on the maiden's answering cheeks.

And the great oak logs are crackling, and the hearth has a ruddy glow, And the Georgia potato roasteth in ashes as white as snow!

The Billville Banner.

All the crops are laid by—and so is the money.
 Preaching tomorrow at the usual hour; collection will fall.

What we want congress to do is to legislate some cash into our pockets. Times are so tight that we would be willing to swap Billville for a five-dollar bill.

It is hard to say who will be the next governor of Georgia, as only every other man in the state is a candidate—that is, every man who is old enough to vote often.

We will not attend the present world's fair as we wrote to the railroad authorities for a free pass and they sent us a pair of shoes.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In New York city 38,177 men are reported idle in fifty-seven different trades.

In Utah under a new law it takes only three-fourths of a jury to make a verdict.

Ward McAllister attributes the prevailing financial distress to the extravagance of the people.

While so many industries are shutting down it would be a good idea for the month of the calamity howler to follow their example.

Despite the hard times men drink as much beer and boys smoke as many cigarettes as ever. The necessities of life must be had at any cost.

Richmond contains eighteen George Washingtons in her population. And not one of them has ever done anything to make his name known outside of his ward.

If Mrs. Lease would boss the soda fountain at her husband's drug store she would serve her customers better than by trotting about walking the echoes with her fire alarm voice.

Too much importance should not be attached to the shutting down of industrial establishments. At this season of the year many factories and mills always close for general overhauling, repairs, etc.

Wise men and financial experts everywhere say that the tide has turned and the worst is over. Now, let us settle down to business. This rich country cannot be ruined by a scare without any reasonable basis.

"NOT WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE."

"The Sherman Law Not the Only Cause of the Present Financial Depression."

From The New York Herald.

Congress next Monday next to take up the unfinished business of March 4th. The delay has been a costly one admits of no doubt, and that the assembling of the people's representatives so far in advance of the regular time is fully warranted by the conditions giving rise to the call is equally apparent. The strain of the situation has been materially modified by the knowledge that congress is soon to act on the threatening problems which have tied the finances of the country in a hard knot. Legislative conditions have not changed recently, but there is, by far, a greater feeling of confidence than has existed for two or more months. The Sherman law is still unrepented, but the upward flow of gold has been checked and the tide has turned this way. The measures ascribed as the cause of the depression of the past two months have not been altered, and the alleged 60-cent dollar specter still stalks across the pathway of the goldbugs, yet the horizon begins to brighten and things have taken on a decidedly more hopeful look. What has done this? The repeal of the Sherman law? No, because that "cowardly makeshift" still sits with us. Has it, then, been at the bottom of all the financial trouble of late, and is it really responsible for all of the sins laid at its door?

I am not an apologist for the Sherman law. With The Herald, I believe it should go, and the sooner the better; but in disposing of it I am not too quick to attribute to its functions of evil all the ills which have befallen the nation. It is to be the panacea of all the ailments complained of, and if it develops that the application is effective for only a very small part of the trouble, the physician will be embarrassed in his further ministrations and the patient, disgusted and doubtful over the failure of the diagnosis, may lose hope altogether.

A few days ago a metropolitan newspaper published a series of interviews with the heads of broken business houses throughout the country, in reply to the question, "What caused your failure?" The interviews were manifestly intended to give emphasis to the diabolical work of the Sherman law. The headings and the general presentation of the article bore flaming testimony to the bloody massacre wrought by the Sherman bill. It is interesting to read the interviews, after recovering from the shock of the headlines. Not a word is said of those who blame the Sherman bill—and there are about as many who hold the tariff reform flag as their sign of distress—so by induction, it is the fashion, and in the absence of any tangible evidence, the Sherman law is, of course, the thing. One man says that he was ruined by lack of confidence in the east, caused by the Sherman law cutting him off from his base of supplies. This refrain runs through all the interviews.

By the direct action of that measure, but in the opinion of most of them that iniquitous law affected somebody else, who in turn communicated their fear to somebody else, from whence it dripped to some other quarter, and finally its winding ramifications concluded in a loss of confidence and brought about business disaster. It is the old story of "The House That Jack Built," every phase of which revolve to that historical structure of the nursery rhyme.

Lack of confidence is admitted to be the prime cause of all the trouble and the bankers and the money lenders explain the want as being the immediate effect of the operation of the Sherman law. While I have no doubt that this measure is vaguely responsible, though by no means wholly so, for the prevailing "hard times," to attribute to it the full responsibility is to deny the sincerity of the campaign by which the democrats obtained power. In that campaign the tariff was made to figure as the chief cause of depression and as the most threatening menace to the people's prosperity. President Cleveland so argued five years ago and the fruit of his campaign message was the democratic victory of last year.

The result of laying the blame for all the financial trouble on the Sherman law will, no doubt, have the effect of securing the repeal of that measure, but the cure has not been a profitable one. It is reported as a physicianical fact that a perfectly healthy man can be thrown into a state of hypochondria by a suggestion of being told by his friends that he is suffering from a disease which he is looking dreadfully and that he clearly exhibits evidence of a general breaking down. On being so informed he at first laughs at it as an absurdity, but after hearing the same story day after day, hour after hour, and day after day, from those who know him best, he gives the matter serious meditation and sends for the doctor. If he is pursued with the same expression of sympathy at his constantly weakening condition he is soon in bed and ready for the undertaker.

The business fright from which the country is just recovering was brought about in much the same way. The whole trouble started in New York in an effort to bring about a new issue of bonds to perpetuate the national bank monopoly and to further fortify the position of those whose endeavoring to throw the country to the single gold standard. They determined upon a "distraction" of the country, and hereinafter the chief cause of the trouble, they attributed everything to the Sherman law, taking this as the most direct route to the gold standard. Every business disaster, every complaint of distress of the money market, every unsatisfactory negotiation for funds for legal business transactions was met with the statement that the Sherman law must be repealed. The business interests of the country were put on edge, and it was repeated that almost every banker and money lender in the country shook their heads in solemn astonishment on meeting the healthy physique of Business Prosperity, and swore that he was looking dreadfully. This country was casted, tented, and persistently kept up until the poor fellow, frightened almost to death, was put to bed. Dr. Wall Street, with a solemn shake of the head and with his hands on his hips, said that the country was in a bad way, and the possible hope was the repeal of the Sherman bill.

The patient is in this condition now. But it suddenly develops that the crisis is about over, and the doctor is not as sick as he has been led to believe. Gold is coming back from Europe, the banks are unlocking their overburdened vaults and times are getting better every day. The Sherman law has not been repealed, but it is being repealed, and there have been at work to bring about the widespread financial depression from which the country is now recovering.

The plain and simple remedy for the whole trouble is the true cause of it all is contained in the democratic platform. It is not the Sherman law alone, and to the application of the remedy which will cure the disease entirely, and not in spots, the extra session of congress, which meets next Monday, must and will apply itself.

CLARK HOWELL.

Atlanta, August 2d.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Correspondence: Macon News: W. J. Northrup, the governor of Georgia, has been in a decade who even gave south Georgia any recognition at all. In fact, he is the only governor since State who ever visited some of the counties in south Georgia.

The Warrenton Clipper, in an editorial about "recognition for the tenth district," says: "If Georgia is to be a united state, it must have its full share

RESPONSIBLE.

"Only Cause of the depression."

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THE SPEAKERS.

Men Who Have Held the High Honor Since Washington's Day.

FROM MUEHLBERG TO CRISP.

The Sturdy Pennsylvanian and His Parson-Soldier Brother.

THE RULE OF BROTHER JONATHAN.

Macon, Who Was "Father of the House," Henry Clay's Wonderful Career—The Long Contest When Banks Won.

Washington, August 5.—(Special.)—On Monday afternoon next shortly after 12 o'clock Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, will be elected for the second time speaker of the house of representatives. His first election marked the close of an era, and the beginning of a new and better one. He was the first man to be chosen speaker of the house who had served in the Confederate army. His elevation to this position, due as it was largely to the votes of northern men, so emphasized the fact that the war is over that the wayfarer, though a fool, could not mistake its significance. It is worth noting also that his chief opponent two years ago had served in the Confederate army.

Mr. Crisp was not widely known prior to his elevation to the speaker's chair, but it is safe to say that no man in the United States now reads the newspapers—and who does not?—but knows who Crisp, of Georgia, is. The speaker's office, always important, has within the past generation come to be regarded as second only in authority and influence in the government, though third in dignity. No other officer of the government wields such power over legislation as does the speaker of the house. This comes from the fact that the business of Congress is chiefly done in the committees of the house, and under the constitution all revenue bills must originate in that body. In the Senate the committees are named by the canons of the two bodies. The vice president has nothing whatever to do with their formation. The democratic caucus decides what democrats will go upon the various committees and the republican caucus what republicans. In the house the speaker in this matter is supreme. Consider the importance of this great office and the notoriety that goes with it, which seems incredible that a man who had been chairman of the ways and means committee and twice elected speaker of the house of representatives should, when he was named for the presidency by his party, be subjected to the sneering inquiry of his political opponents.

Who is James K. Polk?

Yet this was the case fifty years ago. The celebrated Sergeant S. Prentiss, who, born in Maine, found friends, fame and fortune in Mississippi, in a great campaign speech at Natchez after Polk's nomination pronounced an splendid eulogy on Clay, Polk's opponent, and then repeated that sneering question "Who is James K. Polk?" After an impressive pause he answered his own question in hissing accents.

"A blighted brute that has fallen from the mane of the war horse of the Hermitage."

Mr. Speaker Muhlenberg.

The first speaker of the house was Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania. He was a brother of Peter Muhlenberg, who at the beginning of the revolution announced to his congregation of German Virginians at Woodstock, from his pulpit at the close of a sermon:

"There is a time for all things—a time to preach and a time to pray; but there is also a time to fight, and that time has now come."

Suiting his action, to his word he threw off his gown and stood arrayed in the uniform of a continental colonel, his commission having been given to him by Washington. Frederick Muhlenberg was speaker of the house in the first and third congresses, and his brother was a member of the Senate in the first and second congresses. The second speaker of the house was Jonathan Trumbull, of Massachusetts, during the revolution, and who was the chosen friend and confidant of Washington. In fact, the epithet "Brother Jonathan" now applied as a personification of the United States owes its origin to Washington's habit of addressing Governor Trumbull, and to the phrase he often used when perplexed:

"Let us hear what Brother Jonathan says."

Speaker Trumbull himself served on Washington's staff during most of the revolution as an aide. After serving a term as speaker he was chosen to the United States Senate, which position he resigned to become lieutenant governor of Connecticut. It is impossible to imagine a United States senator doing anything like that these days.

Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, was speaker of the house during the fourth and fifth congresses. He afterwards served a term as senator. Dayton was a friend of Aaron Burr, and was arrested for his alleged connection with Burr's attempt to overthrow Mexico or found an empire in the southwest. Twice during Dayton's last term as speaker George Dent, of Maryland, was chosen speaker pro tempore during Dayton's illness.

Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was speaker of the house during the sixth congress. He had been a member of the house from its beginning in 1789, and then served a couple of years as a senator, returning to the house in the sixth congress and being elected speaker. After this he went upon the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts, where he remained until his death.

For Three Terms.

The first man to serve as speaker of the house through three successive congresses was the celebrated Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, he serving in that capacity during the seventh, eighth, and ninth congresses. Macon served altogether thirty-seven years in Congress, his service being divided between the two houses. He was the original "Father of the House." Macon was in public life altogether fifty-seven years, and during that long period he never recommended any of his family to public office. He was several times offered executive positions, but always declined an office not conferred upon him by the direct vote of the people or their immediate representatives. "Thomas H. Benton says of Macon: 'That he spoke more good sense while getting in his chair and out of it than many delivered in long and elaborate speeches.' His last public service was as a member of the constitutional convention of his state in 1850, of which body he was the president. Before his last illness he gave directions for a neighbor to make for him a plain coffin to be paid for before his interment. He also selected for his grave a barren ridge where the plow would never come and ordered

the spot to be marked by a pile of loose stones on an adjoining field. Benton describes his death as 'that of Socrates, all but the hemlock.'

Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, who had been a general during the revolution, was speaker during the tenth and eleventh congresses. He afterwards served a term in the Senate, and was president pro tempore of that body, as was also Macon.

Clay's Remarkable Career.

This man was Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Clay had already served two short unexpired terms as senator. As a member and speaker of the house in the twelfth congress he fairly began the marvelous career which closed only with his death in this city more than forty years after. Clay was elected speaker oftener than any man who ever sat in Congress. In fact, he was never a member of the house that he was not speaker of that body. His influence upon legislation was greater than that of any man who had preceded him in the speaker's chair, and perhaps greater than that of any man who has followed him in that position. To Clay more than to any man was due the creation of the hostile feeling towards England, which led to war in 1812. Unlike the speaker of these days, Clay did not preside over the more work of presiding, but left the chair and participated in the debate upon the floor of the house. As his lieutenant in urging hostilities against Great Britain he had John C. Calhoun, William Lowndes, Felix Grundy and Langdon Cheves.

Clay served as speaker during all of the twelfth congress and during the first session of the thirteenth. During the second session he resigned and went abroad as a member of the commission appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. During his absence, Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, was chosen speaker. Clay returned and was elected speaker of the fourth congress, and again chosen speaker as he was also of the fifth and sixth congresses. During the latter congress he resigned to retire to private life and John W. Taylor, of New York, was chosen speaker. Clay was not a member of the seventh congress, but returned to the eighteenth when he was again elected speaker. This was his last service as a member of the house of representatives.

Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, was speaker of the house during the seventh congress. Some fifteen years after he was appointed by Jackson an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, which position he held until the time of his death.

John W. Taylor, of New York, was chosen speaker of the nineteenth congress, this being his second period of service in this position.

Stevenson, Bell and Polk.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected speaker of the house in the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third congresses, giving him more successive elections as speaker than any other incumbent in that position. During his last term he resigned from Congress and retired to private life. Afterwards, he served for a time as minister to England, this being his last public service.

The house in the twenty-fourth congress was presided over by John Bell, of Tennessee, one of the most eminent men of his time. Bell was one of the founders of the Whig party and was elected to the speakership over James K. Polk. Bell was secretary of war in the elder Harrison cabinet, and also in the United States Senate. In 1860 he was the candidate for the presidency of the constitutional union party, his associate on the ticket being Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. When the war was on, Bell yielded to his surroundings and advocated standing by the southern states.

The house in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth congresses was presided over by James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who left Congress to become governor of his state, and whose friends took his name before the convention in Baltimore in 1844, hoping to have him nominated for the vice presidency.

The wrangle which ensued, Polk was finally nominated for the presidency, being the first "dark horse" that had appeared in American national politics.

Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was speaker of the house in the twenty-seventh congress. He was defeated for re-election to the house at the next term. Later he was elected United States senator and a member of the United States cabinet of the war. He withdrew from that body and was afterwards formally expelled. He was a member of the provisional Confederate Congress and it was originally intended that he should be chosen president of the confederacy with Jefferson Davis as commander in chief.

John White, of Kentucky, was chosen speaker of the house in the twenty-eighth congress. White afterwards served on the bench of Kentucky, and on September 22, 1855, took his own life. During the second session of the twenty-eighth congress, John W. Jones, of Virginia, acted as speaker.

John W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected speaker of the twenty-ninth congress. This was his last term in Congress. He afterwards served as commissioner of the land office and in 1852 presided over the democratic national convention at Baltimore, which nominated Franklin Pierce for president and William R. King, of Alabama, for vice president.

Georgia's First Speaker.

Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was speaker of the thirtieth congress, and Amos A. Phelps, of South Carolina, acted as speaker pro tempore for this term during a few days. Winthrop was a candidate for the speakership in the next congress, but was defeated by Howell Cobb, of Georgia. While speaker, he delivered the address on the laying of the corner stone of the Washington monument. He was appointed by the governor to serve out the unexpired term in the Senate of Daniel Webster who had become secretary of state. When the legislature came to elect, Sumner was chosen over Winthrop by a coalition between free soldiers and democrats.

John P. Kennedy, of Kentucky, was speaker of the thirty-second and thirty-third congresses. Retiring from Congress, Boyd served for a year as lieutenant governor of his state.

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was speaker of the thirty-fourth congress. He was elected speaker as a compromise after a contest lasting more than two months, in which 133 ballots were taken. The house was in a perfect deadlock and no candidate could get a majority of all the votes. The contest was only ended when a resolution was adopted that on the next ballot the candidate having the highest number of votes should be declared elected. This proved to be Banks.

Before his last legislative service was as a member of the house in the fifty-first congress. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was speaker of the house in the thirty-fifth congress. Orr opposed the act of secession,

while he upheld the right of a state to secede. When his state finally passed the secession ordinance, he acquiesced, and went with his people. After the war he was governor of the state for a time, and was appointed by President Grant minister to Russia, and died at St. Petersburg.

Thad Heard the Crack.

William A. Pennington, of New Jersey, was speaker of the thirty-sixth congress. He was chosen speaker after a contest that lasted over eight weeks. This was the contest in which John Sherman was the republican nominee for speaker and came within three votes of being elected. Sherman was opposed by the southern Whigs in the house because he had subscribed to the Emancipationist.

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THE PASHA'S DAY.

Egypt's Agricultural Commissioner and the Engineer See the City.

FARMING METHODS COMPARED.

A Georgian Makes a Hit with the Visitors. Governor Northen and Captain Saunders Give Them Some Information.

Egypt's two representatives, Osman Pasha and Mr. Picton, spent yesterday seeing the city. Having been to New York and Chicago, they were prepared to appreciate Atlanta. They liked the smooth pavements, the tall buildings, the skyscrapers, the promenade of the police, the general bustle of the people.

They met a number of Atlantians and received much information about this country, and gave in return much about their own land. They corrected several erroneous impressions about Egypt, and no doubt, some of their ideas concerning America were correspondingly changed. One thing which they found in the minds of many whom they met was that the Nile river has a habit resembling the Mississippi's of breaking over the levees and inundating the country far and wide. They explained that the waters are held in bound by great embankments. When the freshets come, they amount to twenty feet or more, but do not go over the banks. The water is held back above Cairo by a huge dam, and from this canal leads off into the country for fifty miles, giving irrigation to the lands.

Pumping stations are necessary in places to lift the water to a higher level. By the way, the fuel used at these stations is mostly cotton stalks. Egypt has no wood, and fuel is consequently scarce. Coal is imported, but this is too dear for the peasantry, whose supply of fuel is always scant. Fortunately, not much is needed except for cooking. Corn supplies the principal article of food. Beans are another staple of food. Meat is not used to any extent by the poorer classes, and hog meat is not touched by the Musselman. Wine and pork are under the ban. All alcoholic liquors are barred by the law. Prohibitionists do not have any exemptions over elections among the Mohammedans; that is a feature of advanced civilization which they have no information.

Colonel Jim Griggs, solicitor general of the Pasha's court, made quite a hit with the pasha. The solicitor inquired what the means, and some of the boys say that he is going to run for the office next fall, but this is not true. It would not be surprising, though, if the pasha were conferred on him. The idea that a pasha is something like a Georgia colonel is another mistake. Of course, this is apparent from the statement above that pashas do not indulge in beverages stronger than the average of our people. Osman Pasha Mayer expressed everything closely. He went strolling yesterday morning on Peachtree street, and noted many things which would represent the average person. "I do not speak the language, and have to use my eyes," he remarked in Arabic, which is the language of Egypt. Arabic and Turkish are the languages there. Egypt is under Turkish domination, and the sultan is the king. The pasha is a native of Greece, but has lived in Egypt for many years, and has risen to a distinguished position, representing the government on the commission which has charge of the royal lands. He is an agriculturist, and has been engaged in farming all his life. Everything pertaining to agriculture interests him. He inquired about our methods, and made many a mental note.

At the Cotton Mill.

During the forenoon the visitors were driven over the city. They stopped at the Atlanta cotton mill, where they saw the five million hundred weight of cotton every year, but does not manufacture," he said. The question has been agitated for some time, but the government has decided to undertake it, and there has not been the wealth to start the industry. Some day the country will take up manufacturing. The product, now, it goes to Liverpool, Germany, Russia, Italy and elsewhere. The manufacture is certainly interesting, and requires skilled labor, but we could soon educate the labor necessary. Our country is rich in raw materials, and has the advantage of the scarcity of fuel. There is no coal in Egypt, and the river cannot supply water power.

Fine Water.

Nile river water has the reputation of being the purest in the world. It is filtered before drinking. In the lower delta, the water is warm. In upper Egypt, the natives use an earthenware bottle, from which evaporation is rapid and the water is cooled. The taste is delicious.

From the mill the party went to luncheon at the Commercial Club with Mr. Clark Howell. In the afternoon the visitors called on the Georgia Southern cotton company and had a pleasant talk. The governor was right at home talking farm. He told them how the Georgia farmer grows cotton and rents a plantation. The pasha's comments were very interesting. The pasha's comments were very interesting. The pasha's comments were very interesting.

Taxes Are High.

The land tax in Egypt is 3 per cent and the lands are valued at \$250 an acre, so that the tax is 75 cents an acre. It is a pretty good figure. Once fixed, the valuation of the lands is never changed. There is no annual returns, as in this state. The tax is paid in advance, and the farmer has a pleasant talk. The governor was right at home talking farm. He told them how the Georgia farmer grows cotton and rents a plantation. The pasha's comments were very interesting. The pasha's comments were very interesting. The pasha's comments were very interesting.

Smiled at the Mummy Foot.

Mr. Picton explained how the present variety of cotton came to be adopted. A planter noticed in his field a stalk which was better than any of the rest. He cut it and planted it, and the result was a better quality of staple and more of it in quantity. He kept on growing this variety until he got a great deal of it, and he sold the seed to his neighbor, and now that variety is extensively planted. While at the capitol, the visitors dropped in the display room of the agricultural department. There they saw some very tall stalks, which were the cotton of the pasha. They said that the stalks were about like the average Egyptian product. In one of the cases is what purports to be the left foot of an Egyptian princess mummy. The pasha glanced at it and looked as though he felt it to be a fake.

Among the gentlemen who met the visitors were Colonel James Robertson, of Habersham, and Captain Saunders, of Inman Co. Captain Saunders told them a great deal about cotton in this country. He is thoroughly posted, and the interview with him was very satisfactory.

This morning they will leave for Smiths-ville, Colonel James Robertson's plantation in Oglethorpe county.

They are generally pleased with what they have seen.

It is settled.

The conductors and motormen on the Traction Line have been satisfied.

The traction company's employees are now satisfied with the situation and are willing to work for the reduction in wages.

But it is understood that the men will not lose anything by the agreement.

For the present and from now on September the men will draw 12 1/2 cents per hour for the work and will be credited with 2 1/2 cents more. In this way the account of each of the men will grow until September, when, it is thought, that business will be better and then the old rate of 15 cents will be restored and the men will be paid the 12 1/2 cents, which will have been placed to their credit up to that time.

All of the men in the employment of the company are well pleased with the result and all of them signed the following paper:

Notice to the Public.

The differences between the Atlanta Traction Company and the conductors and motormen employed on its road have been satisfactorily arranged. We the undersigned conductors and motormen would commend the company and officials for their liberal disposition manifested towards us:

H. C. Collins, O. M. Hardage, F. S. Hill, J. A. Thomas, Ed. F. Logan, C. S. Calder, W. H. Boswick, C. L. Wood, W. L. White, J. C. Newell, W. H. Anthony, A. M. Moore, J. M. Hudson, C. S. Sockwell, D. W. Halstead, W. McWhorter, J. F. Crawley, A. Hittinger, J. R. Haining, W. C. Palmer, G. E. Stillman, William Palmer, M. R. Pickens, D. C. Heatt.

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Pullman Vestibule Dining Car Train by the

There has been plenty of talk about vestibule trains, but the Richmond and Danville is the only line which operates a train of nothing but vestibule Pullman cars in the south.

This great train has been in operation about three years between Atlanta and New York, and its schedules and equipment have been steadily improved. It is the only dining car line out of Atlanta and no better meals are served elsewhere. The train is of the first-class traveling public, operated on swift schedule, carrying a first-class line. Nothing is left undone by the Richmond and Danville to make this train the success that it is. It is the pride of the road and the country through which it passes.

At Ponce de Leon Springs Every Night.

The Eckert Troubadours who give free concerts every night at Ponce de Leon Springs, are still drawing out large crowds.

The concerts are free to every lady and gentleman and the children as well. They begin promptly every evening at 8 o'clock and generally last one and a half hours.

Superintendent of the city and county, has a perfect schedule between the city and the springs and any crowd can be handled comfortably. At the springs a most delightful evening may be spent. By all means go out.

A Great Reunion.

Cobb's and Phillips's legions will hold a grand reunion in Atlanta, August 24th, at Grant Park.

Distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and make short addresses.

The members of the two legions and their families, infantry, cavalry and artillery, are earnestly requested to be present.

A barbecue will be served and good time generally may be expected. Let all come and spend the day in pleasant reunion. General Longstreet, Hampton, Butler and other officers will be present.

All members of the legions are requested to meet at the sheriff's office at 10 o'clock, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, on the morning of August 24th, when the badges will be distributed.

J. J. BARNES.

WEATHER FORECAST AND SYNOPSIS.

Rainy and cloudy weather continues to prevail over a considerable portion of the southern states. The rains reported yesterday could hardly be classed as general, inasmuch as while rain was falling in one section of a state, in another section fair weather would prevail. The heaviest rainfall reported yesterday was 1.38 inches at Atlanta.

Fair weather has prevailed all through the northern states during the past twenty-four hours.

No very cold weather was prevalent yesterday and neither was any extended portion of the country very warm. Some sections of the north were warm and others cool, as at Detroit the temperature went up to 82 degrees, then at St. Paul the highest for the day was but 76 degrees. In the south the temperatures varied, with the highest at New Orleans, where the temperature was up to 96 degrees at San Antonio and to 78 degrees at Dallas. At Chicago the temperature was 82 degrees yesterday, New York City and Chicago were each 2 degrees warmer at the same time.

For Georgia today—cloudy, local rain and little temperature change.

Weather Bulletin.

From observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., August 5, 1893.

STATIONS AND STATE

OF WEATHER.

SOUTHEAST—

Atlanta, Ga., cloudy, 80-82.

Charlotte, N. C., rain, 78-84.

Jacksonville, Fla., rain, 78-84.

Knoxville, Tenn., fair, 80-84.

Mobile, Ala., cloudy, 80-84.

Montgomery, Ala., cloudy, 80-84.

Pensacola, Fla., fair, 80-84.

Savannah, Ga., cloudy, 80-84.

Tampa, Fla., cloudy, 80-84.

Wilmington, N. C., rain, 80-84.

THE NORTHWEST—

Arlington, Tex., fair, 80-84.

Corpus Christi, Tex., cloudy, 80-84.

Fort Smith, Ark., fair, 80-84.

Galveston, Tex., fair, 80-84.

Memphis, Tenn., fair, 80-84.

Meridian, Miss., fair, 80-84.

New Orleans, La., cloudy, 80-84.

Palestine, Tex., cloudy, 80-84.

San Antonio, Tex., fair, 80-84.

Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, 80-84.

NORTHEAST—

Baltimore, Md., clear, 80-84.

Boston, N. Y., clear, 80-84.

Cincinnati, O., clear, 80-84.

Detroit, Mich., fair, 80-84.

Indianapolis, Ind., clear, 80-84.

New York, N. Y., clear, 80-84.

Norfolk, Va., clear, 80-84.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Chicago, Ill., clear, 80-84.

Denver, Colo., fair, 80-84.

Dodge City, Kan., fair, 80-84.

Huron, S. D., clear, 80-84.

Kansas City, Mo., clear, 80-84.

North Platte, Neb., clear, 80-84.

Omaha, Neb., clear, 80-84.

Rapid City, S. D., clear, 80-84.

St. Louis, Mo., clear, 80-84.

St. Paul, Minn., clear, 80-84.

For a "hot weather" medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled. It neutralizes the depressing effect of the heat, giving tone and strength to the whole system, and creating an appetite.

Cheap Excursion.

Mr. W. T. Stoy's excursion to Port Royal, S. C., will leave tonight at 7 o'clock. It is said the rates are very cheap.

Death of Mrs. Holmes.

Colleen, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, wife of J. O. Holmes, died this afternoon at 7 o'clock after a lingering illness of six months. She was 82 years of age and a native of Ireland.

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